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Roosevelt-Churchill Plan Allied Drive To Relieve Russia

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain declared in a joint statement today that "coming operations" of the United Nations "will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

"While exact plans, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed," said the joint statement released simultaneously in Washington and London, "it can be said that the coming operations, which were discussed in detail at our Washington conference between ourselves and our respective military advisers, will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

The statement also said it was hoped that as a result of other steps "planned" at the week of Roosevelt-Churchill conferences concluded Thursday, "the respective navies will further reduce the toll of merchant shipping."

Withholding the time and other details of what may come now, the statement declared the United Nations, as a result of the conferences, "have never been in such hearty and detailed agreement on plans for winning the war as they are today."

The two leaders applauded Russia's gallant resistance to the "main attack" being made by Germany and rejoiced in the "magnificent resistance" of the Chinese Army.

They added that detailed discussions were held with military advisers of the United Nations on "methods to be adopted against Japan and the relief of China."

Calling attention to the fact that the two war leaders had met twice before—before and after the United States entered the war—the joint statement declared there was no doubt in the minds of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill that the "overall picture is more favorable to victory than it was either in August or December of last year," the occasions of their two previous conferences, the first in the Atlantic on board warships and the second at the White House.

Churchill Back for Test; Senate Votes CCC Fund

The World's Day—June 27, 1942

Europe: Churchill Faces Test of Confidence

Prime Minister Winston Churchill came back to England from his historic conferences with President Roosevelt and stepped from a trans-Atlantic plane into the most serious political crisis of his career. He will face a test of confidence in the Commons troubled by the serious setback to British forces in North Africa and the imminent Axis smash at Egypt.

W. Averell Harriman, United States Lend-Lease Administrator in London, accompanied the Prime Minister on the flight to England. Other members of the party were not mentioned in the brief Government announcement of Mr. Churchill's arrival.

French "home defense detachments" under the command of the German General Staff are to be formed under orders signed by Gen. Eugene Bridoux, Secretary of State for War, Soviet dispatches said. Infantry, artillery, antiaircraft, and antitank units are to be supplied by the Germans.

Washington: Senate Votes Big Fund for CCC

By the single vote of Vice-President Wallace, the Senate voted, 33 to 32, to appropriate $76,529,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps in the next fiscal year. It was the Vice-President's first deciding vote as presiding officer of the Senate. The House has voted to end the CCC, denying the agency further funds.

Air transport facilities of the Army were consolidated by the War Department which announced the merging of the Army's ferrying command and transport operations into the Air Transport Command under direction of Brig. Gen. Harold L. George.

The Senate passed and sent to the White House the $8,500,000,000 naval expansion bill for construction of 500 combatant ships after rejecting a proposal to cancel the Navy's authority to construct new battleships. The bill provides for carriers, cruisers, and destroyers; it is left to the Navy to decide whether or not to build battleships previously authorized.

New England: Gasoline Increase Approved

An increase of 2½ cents a gallon in the retail price of gasoline and a 2 cents a gallon for ordinary domestic fuel oils and kerosene was approved for the eastern seaboard in Washington today by the Office of Price Administration.

Taxi drivers must not use cabs for transporting persons to races or for sightseeing if they hope to have their tires recapped or retreaded. [Page 2.]

Exhibition of Herman Melville's manuscripts, letters and other documents now on display at Harvard University. [Page 2.]

Americas: Argentine Senate Demands Action

Argentina's Senate passed unanimously a resolution asking the Government for "energetic" demands upon Germany for satisfaction in connection with the sinking of the freighter Rio Tercero, the nation's third ship casualty in the war.

Chile's consul general, Luis E. Feliu, stated at Ottawa that he had been informed of a decision by the Chilean Government "to declare war against any powers attacking the Panama Canal or commercial shipping in Pacific South American waters."

National: U. S. Task Force for Gulf of Mexico

A task force has been organized in the Gulf of Mexico by the United States Army First Bomber Command whose job, Col. Louis M. Merrick, commander, said at Miami, is "to give the Navy the closest co-operation . . . on any project."

Suspension of all legal holidays, including New Year's Day, Fourth of July, and Christmas, and elimination of extra pay for work on those days, was announced for the Hawaiian Islands by the Military Governor's office at Honolulu.

Orient: Mitsui to Produce Japanese Planes

Tokyo dispatches said the well-known Japanese industrial and commercial firm Mitsui had arranged to go into the production of airplanes. Mitsui, one of the two largest aggregations of wealth in Japan, already has bought the Showa Airplane Production Company in Korea which will be enlarged considerably, and has founded an aluminum company with a capital of 10,000,000 yen to produce the raw materials. New plants are to be built for production of motors.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Soldiers' Vote

Unless there is speedy and drastic action, hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the U. S. Armed Forces will not vote this year. Perhaps millions will be disenfranchised because many state laws governing absentee voting are faulty, or the machinery wholly inadequate to the emergency. The Christian Science Monitor believes that under American democracy, the men winning the war should have their share in guiding national policy. The facts of the problem are therefore set forth in a dispatch on the first page of the Second Section in all their urgency.

Larger N. E. Sugar Rations In Few Days

New England sugar consumers were today made increasingly aware of favorable trends in the sugar situation promising a liberalization of rationing regulations possibly within the next few days.

First in importance, the Office of Price Administration in Washington announced a shipment of 250,000 tons of refined sugar was already on its way from California to the 10 Northeastern States. For the first time an effort has been made in this direction to relieve the Atlantic seaboard.

States to receive relief from this shipment are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware in addition to the six New England States.

The costs of shipments will be absorbed by wholesalers and will not be passed along to local consumers, it was said.

While the OPA insisted that rumors of "bulging" warehouses was definitely "an overstatement" there is an improvement in the sugar situation which if continued "will result in liberalizing the ration without danger of creating a new shortage that might later cause a heavier pinch on consumers."

OPA officials had previously said that shipments of sugar from Hawaii were larger than expected because ships carrying military supplies to Pacific outposts were returning loaded with sugar. Hawaii, counted upon for only 500,000 tons this year, may send a normal supply of 1,000,000 tons, it was reported.

Information is now forthcoming to the effect that within 10 days at the most a basis will be established for a more reliable estimate of consumption under the rationing program than has been possible heretofore. All indications pointed to a liberalization of rationing portions.

Rommel Attacking Allies at Matruh; How British Keep Nazi Subs at Bay; Curb on Profits to Cut War Costs

$1,250,000,000 saving seen as Army, Navy, renegotiate contracts on vast scale.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—The War and Navy Departments are in the act of lopping off fully $1,250,000,000 of excessive profits through their renegotiation of war production contracts.

Already the Army itself has recaptured some $500,000,000 from munitions contractors and the reexamination of all contracts is in progress. It is estimated that this gross saving will be doubled in the next few months.

The Navy is busy, too, whittling down the scale of profits which were not foreseen when defense production first got under way and which were not adequately guarded against when the urgency of getting manufacture under way contributed to the haste with which some of the financial arrangements were drawn up.

Excess Profits Recaptured

It is now taken as certain that the Navy's negotiators will be able to return to the Government considerable sums from certain aircraft and shipbuilding companies, in addition to those already recaptured on other naval contracts.

Though no public report has yet been made, it is unofficially estimated that some $250,000,000 has been realized thus far by the Navy through contract negotiation.

These renegotiations are proceeding almost continuously and a clause in all war production agreements which have been made in recent months permits the Government to carry through a new contract wherever it can be shown that extravagant profits have resulted. In fact, Congress in the sixth Supplemental Appropriation Act of last April made it compulsory with the departments that all future munitions orders be subject to renegotiation.

Actually steps toward the renegotiation of hurry-up contracts of the early stages of the defense program were begun by the War Department before Congressional action and quite as soon as Con-

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Convoying of freighters and air patrol of sea lanes found to be partial solution.

One of the bright spots in the battle against the U-boats has been British success in clearing the sea lanes off the English coast. With sinkings on the American side of the Atlantic far exceeding the officially admitted totals, study of the submarine situation becomes pertinent. In today's article The Christian Science Monitor summarizes the British methods of coping with Nazi undersea warfare.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 27—Heavy sinkings of United Nations' ships off the Atlantic coast of America raises the question of how Britain has managed to keep submarines away from its shores.

For it is a fact that for the past year or more a relatively small proportion of Allied shipping losses have occurred in British home waters. In the early months of the war—in fact during most of the first year of hostilities—U-boats operated disasterously around the shores of the British Isles, lying in wait off the approaches to the principal ports. But by the middle of 1941 at the latest, Britain can be said to have solved the problem of keeping the U-boat away from its coast at least to a large extent.

A year ago when the Admiralty stopped publishing figures of shipping losses, British, Allied, and neutral vessels sunk from the beginning of the war totaled 1,739 ships of approximately 7,118,000 tons in all. Since that time, although figures have not been published, it is well known that losses have been heavy, especially in the past six months or so, but most of these sinkings have occurred either in the Mediterranean or in the Pacific, or since America's entry into the war, along the western shores of the Atlantic and in the Caribbean Sea.

How has the submarine been kept away from British shores?

There is no single answer, but the following factors have been mainly responsible for this achievement:

1. **Convoying:** Practically all shipping leaving or arriving in British ports is convoyed. This is true of coastal commerce as well as overseas traffic. Along transoceanic lanes, the burden of convoy duty is borne by destroyers. Closer in, however, and along coastal routes, a great deal of convoy protection is carried out by other small naval craft. These include corvettes, which have proved to be particularly successful against U-boats, and other escort vessels of various kinds. It has been found that greater safety usually is attained in home waters by using a larger number of smaller and speedier protecting craft than by entrusting large convoys to only two or three destroyers.

2. **Air patrol:** Perhaps the greatest single factor in frightening U-boats away from home waters has been the extensive use of airplanes for patrolling the seas around Britain and particularly the approaches to ports. Airplanes of the Coastal Command have flown more than 50,000,000 miles since the war started on these antisubmarine patrols. Most of these flights have been carried out by American-

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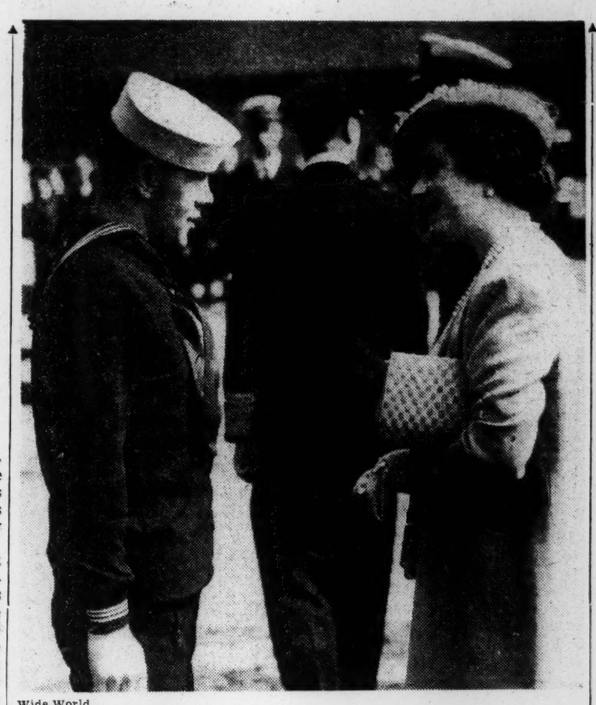

Wide World

A Tar Meets Queen Elizabeth

The Queen of England shown chatting with a San Francisco sailor of the United States Navy, Paul Gallagher. Picture was made during a recent visit by the Queen to a British port.

British use air power to defend Egypt—Nazis push to Izyum, 70 miles from Kharkov.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

There are indications that the battle for Egypt has been joined. Cairo admits that Marshal Rommel's forces have advanced to within 15 miles of Matruh, northern anchor of the British defense line that runs south to the Quattara Depression. Rome reports that Axis advance guards are in contact with the British.

In the Russian Ukraine, a heavily reinforced Nazi army synchronized its movements with the developing African operations by thrusting to Izyum, 70 miles southeast of Kharkov, where the Russians claim to be holding. The presence of Nazi units at Izyum would seem to imply that Marshal von Bock plans a wide sweep along the Donets and Oskol Rivers to flank Rostov-on-Don, so-called gateway to the Caucusus oil fields. If Marshal Timoshenko's armies can continue to hold, Germany's chances of launching a successful drive to the Middle East will have been dealt a severe blow, for the country east of Izyum is almost roadless and ill-suited for offensive warfare. In the battle for Sevastopol, Nazi shock troops succeeded in wedging themselves again into the city's northeastern fortifications, only to be expelled by a Soviet counterattack.

To return to the African theater, it would seem as though the British intended to place their main reliance on air power. Every available Allied plane apparently is being used in repeated attacks on Axis supply columns and mechanized units. Some extent of the air operations can be gained from an Axis claim—even though it is probably exaggerated—that 43 British planes have been shot down in the past 24 hours. A significant note comes from London where an aviation magazine advertisement said United States-built dive bombers were joining the RAF.

Aerial warfare, incidentally, flared anew over Britain last night when German raiders sharply attacked Norwich in East Anglia in reprisal for the RAF's 1,000-plane smash at Bremen Thursday night. Fires were set in residential and shopping areas.

Nazi fears of a second front were reflected in a report reaching London that military leaders were urging Hitler to occupy all France.

Meanwhile, Hitler's all-out U-boat offensive against United Nations shipping in the Atlantic entered its second day with the reported toll of Western Atlantic sinkings since Pearl Harbor standing at 313.

In the Far East; the Chinese High Command announced that Kweiki on the western leg of the Kiangsi-Chekiang Railway again had changed hands, the Japanese recapturing it and reducing the Chinese-held portion of the railroad to about 50 miles.

The Navy announced that 550 natives had been evacuated from the Pribilofs and from Atka Island in the Bering Sea, which may or may not be significant.

Egypt

Although Cairo expected General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops to open an immediate attack on the Matruh-Quattara line, some authorities in the Egyptian Capital felt the assault would be delayed until fresh Axis supplies had been brought up.

Hammering of major Libyan bases by British and United States Army Air Force bombers and strafing of German-Italian columns hindered the movement of food, water, oil, and munitions necessary to maintain the invading field army.

Moreover, it was announced in Alexandria, less than 200 miles behind the defense lines of Lieut. Gen Neil M. Ritchie's Eighth Army, that speedy American-built

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Prices and Your Purse: Calendar for Consumers

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 27

Here's your consumer calendar:

June 23—Sugar stamp No. 5 becomes valid. Good for two pounds any time before midnight July 25.

June 30—Rubber round-up ends. Have you double-checked your attic and garage?

July 1—Deadline for getting your new $5 auto use tax stamp at any post office or internal revenue collector's office.

July 1—Price ceilings go into effect on consumer services from shoe-shining to tuning a piano.

July 9, 10, and 11—Reregister for gasoline rationing in East Coast states. Have you "pooled" your car?

Grease for Guns

A nationwide grease-for-explosives campaign is coming soon. Chicago housewives started a preview campaign this week. Grease is placed in cans, sold to the butcher for about five cents a pound. Glycerine plants will collect the retailers' store of kitchen grease about once a week, giving him about one cent a pound profit.

Campaign emblem shows a frying pan pouring grease into the breech of an antiaircraft gun.

Copper Call

After rubber, the government plans to call in copper.

Housewives will be expected to ferret out old calling-card plates. Banks and fraternity houses will sacrifice name plates: public buildings their bronze doors and parks their statues.

Binoculars

The Navy wants to borrow your binoculars, if they are Zeiss or Bausch and Lomb, 6x30 or 7x50. It will pay you rental of $1 and return them after the war. Send them to the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Tomato Treat

Tomatoes, expected to be plentiful in southern producing states will be featured in retail stores nationally during the week June 29-July 4.

Chicken Coup

"Keep 'em frying" during the week July 16 to 25.

Broilers and fryers—now coming into abundance as the result of great expansion in poultry production to meet wartime egg requirements—have been designed as a "Victory Food Special" that week.

Food Costs Soar

Price ceilings notwithstanding, the cost of food is still going up. Labor statistics show that the total food bill of the average city family was up .3 per cent between May 15 and June 2. Retail price regulation became effective on May 18 but did not cover about 40 per cent of the food budget. Uncontrolled prices went up 2.4 per cent.

Hose Liquidated

Even before they have become really popular, lines of "cosmetic" stockings have been ordered cur-

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King and Queen See The AEF in 'Action'

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, June 27—American military efficiency teamed up with the American flair for showmanship to provide a first-class entertainment for the King and Queen during their visit to the United States forces here this week.

From the time that the escort of tanks reached the parade ground with their sirens screaming above the din of their engines to the time that the American and British war correspondents were presented to Their Majesties at the close of the program late in the afternoon the show went with a swing and precision that would have done credit to any world fair presentation. And the royal party, joined here by United States Ambassador John G. Winant, obviously enjoyed themselves immensely.

First class artillery, mortar, machine gun, and rifle shooting such as the Americans put on have spectacular dramatic qualities that sell themselves. But it takes good stage management to make attractive item with things like circular saws, wood and rock drills, clay digger and caterpillar bull dozers. Yet such prosaic constituents of modern fighting formation, accompanied by a vigorous high-speed commentary, were so slickly demonstrated that the King and Queen seemed almost reluctant to leave them.

Before passing on from the display lines Their Majesties' interest was captured by the "walkie talkie" field radio-telephonic com-

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If Only His Wife Could Have Seen Him

By the Associated Press

With United States Forces in Northern Ireland, June 27

Stanley Napersky of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and other men of his company won the honor of lunching with the King and Queen in efficiency competitions before the visit.

"I wish my wife was here," said Private Napersky. "She would have liked this."

Battle on Home Front Vital To Defenses of Australia

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, June 27—Australia is fighting two campaigns at the same time. One against the Japanese ringing the islands off the northern mainland and the other against the vast unconquered spaces within its own boundaries.

Of the two, momentarily, the latter is the most important. If the battle on the home front can be won in the near future then the stage has been set in this country for an offensive and the possibility of a successful sustained Japanese invasion of the Australian mainland has dwindled to the vanishing point.

The problems are, however, immense measured both by volume and by the time factor. They can be pictured like this: Imagine the United States populated by 7,000,000 people clustered mostly in a few cities dotted along a coastal strip running south from New York, around Florida, and thence as far as Los Angeles, with the whole of its transport and industrial development planned to serve this restricted area.

Australia's Problems

Then imagine, under these circumstances, that the United States was threatened by an enemy from the north and east, from the coast of Maine along the Great Lakes and from the State of Washington. That would be roughly the position in which Australia found itself after the fall of Singapore.

The danger was imminent and time was the essence of safety. Troops were rushed northwards and maintained there despite the fact that the area lacked adequate housing, and road and rail facilities had to be reorganized to move the vast quantity of goods necessary to keep a modern army in the field.

Added to the physical difficulties and the lack of industrial development Australia suffered from other disabilities which still

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Guard Review at Southboro, Mass.

By a Staff Photographer

"Heather" Aids His Boss in Inspecting State Guard

When Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area, went to St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., yesterday to review the First Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard, known otherwise as the First Corps Cadets, he took along his pet Scottie, "Heather," who is shown here in a machine-gun nest along with General Miles (left) aiming a makeshift apple-tree-branch gun, and Lieut. Col. Ross Whistler, Commander of the State Guard. There are plenty of real machine guns. President Roosevelt said yesterday that 50,000 were produced last month. But the Guard is using sticks so that the real guns can go where the shooting is.

Massachusetts State Guard makes up in fervor what it lacks in equipment: Page 2.

Massachusetts State Guard Makes Up in Fervor What It Lacks in Equipment

No Taxi Tires If Fares Taken To the Races

Taxi drivers must turn "thumbs down" to passengers headed for Suffolk Downs or Wonderland Park, or who merely wish to do a bit of sightseeing around the Hub, if they hope to obtain retreaded or recapped tires for their vehicles in the future.

That's the order just handed down by Henry Parkman, Jr., Director of the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration, who has notified the taxicab owners that the use of their vehicles for such purposes must be discontinued.

Mr. Parkman added that he had the assurance of a committee of Boston taxicab operators that they would comply fully with the announced policy. After a conversation with Superintendent Fallon of the Boston Police Department, Mr. Parkman said that the police would take whatever steps were necessary to notify taxicab operators that they were no longer to load or carry passengers to the race tracks or for sightseeing purposes.

Director Parkman's notice to taxicab owners reads:

> It has been called to my attention that taxicabs are being used in considerable numbers to transport passengers to race tracks and for sightseeing purposes. As you are probably aware, the eligibility of taxicabs for retreaded and recapped tires depends upon a finding that the use of taxicaps is an essential part of the public transportation facilities and that without them the transportation facilities would be inadequate to meet the needs of the public. Driving to the race tracks or driving for sightseeing purposes are certainly not essential public needs, in view of the extreme necessity of conserving tires and gasoline for the concentration of the nation's war effort.
>
> I talked with Superintendent Fallon of the Boston Police Department, in the absence of Commissioner Timilty, and he assures me of the complete co-operation of the Police Department in carrying out this policy. I am informed that the police will report to this office any incidents of improper loading or carrying of passengers to the race tracks and for sightseeing purposes.
>
> I feel sure that taxicab owners and operators will do their best to comply fully with this policy.

Dual Assignment For Air Wardens?

Chief Air Raid Warden Lyman A. Hodgdon of Somerville, Mass., today asked a system of co-operation by cities of Massachusetts to allow air-raid wardens trained in their home communities to be given assignments near their places of employment during daylight alarms.

The tentative workings of this plan, according to Mr. Hodgdon, would be for each home community to prepare questionnaires for wardens about their working hours. Thus a Somerville warden working in the Boston wool district would be given an air-raid post in the wool district and a Cambridge warden working in Somerville would get a Somerville asignment near his plant under Mr. Hodgdon's plan.

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts State Guard Reviewed by Commander of First Corps Area

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area, yesterday reviewed the First Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard, which for the past week has been on maneuvers bivouaced at St. Mark's School, Southboro. With him are Lieut. Col. Ross Whistler, Commander of the State Guard, and the latter's staff officers.

Hub Opportunity School for Adults Opens on Monday

The Opportunity School for Adults will open its summer session on Monday. Classes will meet daily, except Saturday, from 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and instruction will be offered in shorthand, typewriting, office machines, filing, switchboard operating, civil service, Spanish, power stitching, and conservation for clothes.

The school has been in continuous operation for the last eight and one-half years and is sponsored by the Boston School Department under the Work Projects Administration. During the past year, refresher courses have constituted an important part of the program and about 1,500 persons have taken advantage of the opportunity to qualify for employment or to learn to conserve materials for their own use or the use of their families.

Any adult who is not now enrolled in public school may enter the school. High school graduates of the class of 1942 are eligible for admission, but no present high school students who are not graduates will be admitted.

Guard to Drill on Common

The Commonwealth Work Projects Administration band, conducted by John A. Jacobsen, will furnish music for regular drills of the United States Coast Guard every Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 9:30 o'clock on Boston Common. This is the first time in many years that the armed forces have used historic Boston Common as a training ground.

Has Anybody Seen Moby-Dick In the Original Manuscript?

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Hast seen the White Whale?" shouted Captain Ahab, as he drove the stout ship Pequod through typhoon and tempest in his mad urge for vengeance on "Moby-Dick," king of the sea.

That call has its counterpart today. "Hast seen the original manuscript of 'Moby-Dick'?" Captain Ahab found his whale. No one thus far has been able to shed any light on the whereabouts of that first copy of Herman Melville's most popular story.

Of course, it may have curled into ashes in the great "Harper fire," speculates Mrs. Henry K. Metcalf, the author's granddaughter, for Harper's published many of Melville's works.

Or it may be tucked away at this very moment in someone's attic — an undiscovered fortune. There is no doubt but that it would bring much riches to its possessor, since a Melville letter alone recently sold for $1,200.

Dramatic Moment

It could choose no more dramatic moment to put in an appearance. Were the original "Moby-Dick" manuscripts to be added today to the special exhibition of Melville manuscripts, letters, and other documents now on display at the new Houghton Library at Harvard University, it would create a sensation hardly less turbulent than discovery of a manuscript by Shakespeare.

Even without the "Moby-Dick" original, the collection is considered "one of the best of its kind" by the Harvard authorities. It is seldom, they admit, that it is possible to bring together as many of the papers, letters, contracts and manuscripts which trace the history of famous works of literature.

A number of these valuable records were found stored away in an old Japan cake box which had been handed down from attic to attic in the Melville family until it finally came into the possession of Mrs. Metcalf of Cambridge, a staunch admirer of her famous grandparent. It was largely through her zeal in assembling all of these documents of her grandfather's career that this remarkable collection was made possible.

Kept Editions

For many years Mrs. Metcalf kept these priceless first editions and other Melville documents at her home, but finally—really in self-defense, she says—presented much of the material to Harvard.

Due to a great revival of interest in this extraordinary 19th century author who shipped as a cabin boy at 18, deserted ship in the South Sea Islands, and was captured by cannibals, hundreds of students began swarming to the Metcalf home in Cambridge, begging for permission to study these absorbing documents.

Delighted that her grandfather had at last won the recognition to which she felt he had been long entitled, but utterly unable to cope with the demands of Melville students, in person and by correspondence, Mrs. Metcalf in 1937 turned part of her collection over to the Widener Library.

Later, in February of this year, she made another donation, and will eventually, she confides, turn over to the College all of her Melville possessions, including the portrait by Joseph Oriel Eaton.

Mrs. Metcalf's recollection of her grandfather centers about the fabulous tales which he told of the sea, and savages stories which as a round-eyed ten-year-old she supposed he was making up but which she later realized were true accounts of his own exciting adventures.

Lavish Spending

Melville's love of beauty and art often prevailed over his sence of financial prudence, and money sorely needed for family supplies often went into rare books, beautiful pieces of furniture and works of art which, though lovely to possess, were hardly the sort of fare for a hungry family.

Although his children resented their father's financial irresponsibility, Melville's wife, only daughter of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw of Massachusetts, remained completely loyal to him. Mrs. Metcalf shares her grandmother's devotion. "She used to talk to me a great deal about him as I grew older," Mrs. Metcalf relates, "and was the only member of the family who spoke of him with perfect freedom and utter loyalty."

Already the exhibition, which was opened June 10 and will remain in the Library through August, has attracted new material in the form of four more books—autographer by both Nathaniel Hawthorne and Melville—the presentation of W. B. Osgood Field.

"It is my hope," Mrs. Metcalf states, "that this may become the nucleus of an even more complete collection, attracting other important documents from private collections."

Fire Wrecks Theater In New Britain

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 27 (AP)—Two firemen were hurt, and damage estimated by Fire Chief William J. Noble at $60,000 was caused early today when fire swept through the three-story Capitol Theater building in the center of this city.

The roof of the building caved in soon after the first alarm sounded at 3:30 a. m., and Deputy Chief Michael M. Butler said the fire must have started long before that because the interior of the theater was a mass of flame when firemen first arrived. Chief Noble said the cause was undetermined.

Women Sought For Day Duty As Raid Wardens

Women 21 years of age and upward will be accepted in the corps of women air-raid wardens that the Boston Committee on Public Safety is to form. Work of registering the volunteers will begin on Monday, July 6, and classes will be formed as rapidly as possible, according to John J. Walsh, executive director of the Safety Committee.

He added that those who already have been trained in the work by the Women's Civilian Defense Corps, and who have enrolled in that corps, will be immediately accepted, and that other women who did not receive certificates after taking the short ARP course can now be certificated at once.

No restriction will be put upon the number of women wardens to be enrolled, but it is made clear that they will not be assigned to other than daylight duty.

Enrollments will be accepted at Safety Committee headquarters, 9 Park Street; at the Civilian Defense Center, 267 Washington Street (Newspaper Row), and at the following neighborhood points: Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, West End; Timothy Smith Store, 2267 Washington St., Roxbury; Whittier Street Health Unit, Roxbury; South Boston Health Unit, 133 Dorchester Street; East Boston Health Unit, 79 Paris Street; Grove Hall Savings Bank, 453 Blue Hill Ave.; Dorchester Municipal Building, 500 Columbia Road; 740 Center Street, Jamaica Plain; Brighton Public Library, 40 Academy Hill Road; Bunker Hill Girls' Club, 60 High Street, Charlestown; Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown; home of Mrs. J. S. Leard, 1895 Center Street, West Roxbury; Codman Square Library, Talbot Avenue, Dorchester; Boston Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue; Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. The Hyde Park location will be announced later.

Cambridge Taxpayers Elect New Secretary

Philip C. Ahern, formerly Secretary of the Pittsfield Taxpayers Association, has been named Secretary of the Cambridge taxpayers group, Stoughton Bell, chairman, announced yesterday.

Mr. Ahern succeeds Paul J. Frank, who resigned recently to enter Government service. Mr. Ahern will assume his new duties on Sept. 1.

'Minute Men' Pass in Review At Southboro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBORO, Mass., June 27—What the Massachusetts State Guard may lack in the way of essential military equipment is more than made up in the marked efficiency displayed by the "modern Minute Men" who passed in review here yesterday before Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area.

The State Guard's First Motor Squadron, perhaps better known as the First Corps Cadets, is composed for the most part of big businessmen — lawyers, doctors, clergymen, merchants, accountants, clerks—unpaid volunteers who not only supply their own uniforms, but who pay $10 each to go to camp each summer.

For the past week, these civilian-soldiers have been drilling daily at St. Mark's School, in this quiet old New England town. For lack of better equipment, they've been using the dummy rifles of the St. Mark's boys. They've made "machine guns" from apple-tree limbs, propped on forked sticks. And they've dug trenches, fox holes, and even "mouse holes" in the adjacent orchard.

General Miles' faithful Scottie, Heather, was particularly interested in the "mouse holes," sniffing each with consuming curiosity. Scampering in and out of fox holes, and chasing along trenches after green apples which the General plucked from the trees as he inspected these "fortifications," Heather thoroughly enjoyed the whole procedure.

Back at the parade ground, however, Heather was relegated to the background as the Guardsmen marched and countermarched in review before the visiting officials. It was no "playboy" outfit, but rather a hard-bitten squadron with all the morale of shock troops on active duty.

In fact, Lieut. Col. Ross Whistler, Commander of the First Motor Squadron, declared that if there ever were an invasion of the United States that his men were "ready for anything."

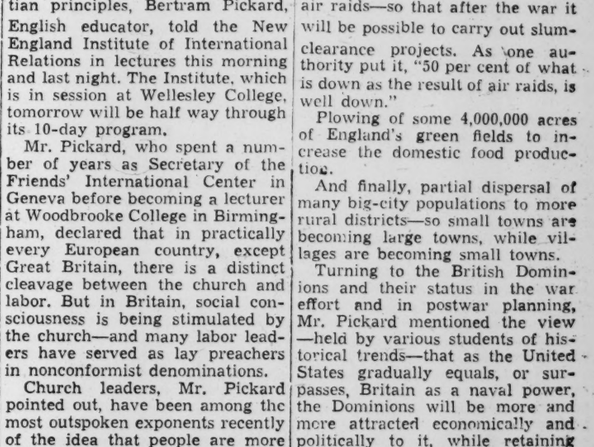
General Miles was deeply impressed by the maneuvers yesterday, and said later to Colonel Whistler: "Give my thanks to all for the splendid work they are doing."

Behind his remarks there seemed hopeful promise of better equipment, perhaps real rifles and machine guns, plus the ammunition which the unit has had to forgo.

Right now, however, all real guns with shooting power behind them, are being shipped to the world's "hot spots," where their shots will have telling effect. But, to those who witnessed yesterday's review, even a crude makeshift, such as the apple-tree-limb machine gun, has potential power behind it when backed by the stiff determination of these grim volunteers.

During the two years of the Squadron's existence—which during the past year has been Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's bodyguard—48 officers and men have been commissioned as officers in the Army and Navy.

Tomorrow, the Squadron will break ranks—the men going back on Monday to their more prosaic tasks as business and professional men. But, for the past week, they've ably demonstrated that, with proper equipment, they are, in Colonel Whistler's own words, "ready for anything."



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Vernon Nash

Executive Director, National Peace Conference

Britain Found Well Situated To Begin New Social Order

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 27—Because Britain has a socially minded church and a Christian-minded Labor movement, it has a unique opportunity to establish a new social order based on Christian principles, Bertram Pickard, English educator, told the New England Institute of International Relations in lectures this morning and last night. The Institute, which is in session at Wellesley College, tomorrow will be half way through its 10-day program.

Mr. Pickard, who spent a number of years as Secretary of the Friends' International Center in Geneva before becoming a lecturer at Woodbrooke College in Birmingham, declared that in practically every European country, except Great Britain, there is a distinct cleavage between the church and labor. But in Britain, social consciousness is being stimulated by the church—and many labor leaders have served as lay preachers in nonconformist denominations.

Church leaders, Mr. Pickard pointed out, have been among the most outspoken exponents recently of the idea that people are more important than finance or industry, and that planning for the welfare of human beings should be given precedence over planning from the economic or industrial standpoint. They have emphasized repeatedly, he said, that production must be the servant of consumption—not the master.

Care for Citizens

In wartime, Mr. Pickard continued, the citizen's welfare is cared for in many ways in the effort to maintain the morale of the nation. But it seems certain that these war-developed social services will be carried on into peacetime.

Among changes wrought by war pressures and necessities, he mentioned the following:

An immense equalization of living standards, largely brought about by the leveling downward of high incomes by taxes, and the leveling upward of low incomes by pay increases.

A marked trend toward collective control—but not collective ownership—of such things as banks and railroads.

Leveling of Slums

General acceptance of trade unions as one of the main pillars of the social and economic structure.

A tremendous reorganization and simplification of competing authorities—after their overlapping and duplication of effort had been shown up by emergencies.

A great leveling of some of the worst slum districts as a result of air raids—so that after the war it will be possible to carry out slum-clearance projects. As one authority put it, "50 per cent of what is down as the result of air raids, is well down."

Plowing of some 4,000,000 acres of England's green fields to increase the domestic food production.

And finally, partial dispersal of many big-city populations to more rural districts—so small towns are becoming large towns, while villages are becoming small towns.

Turning to the British Dominions and their status in the war effort and in postwar planning, Mr. Pickard mentioned the view—held by various students of historical trends—that as the United States gradually equals, or surpasses, Britain as a naval power, the Dominions will be more and more attracted economically and politically to it, while retaining their strong sentimental ties to the Mother Country.

Annual Picnic

Of postwar planning in general, Mr. Pickard declared that the vitally important thing is to put as many peace aims into effect now as possible—so as to prove to the world that democratic promises of co-operation for security, and of new opportunities for all citizens, are sincere.

Tonight, instead of the regular evening lecture, open to the public, members of the Institute will have their annual picnic—roasting "hot dogs" and singing songs around a fire, if conditions are suitable.

Sunday evening, in Alumnae Hall, at 8:15 o'clock, Dr. Vernon Nash, Executive Director of the National Peace Conference, will address a joint meeting of the Institute and the Episcopal Conference on Church Work—which will be open, free of charge, to the public. His subject will be: "The World Must be Governed."

Maine Legion Set to Elect

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, June 27 (AP)—Election of officers, usually an item of major importance, vied for the interest of the approximate 800 delegates here today at the Maine American Legion convention.

The contest for the office of Commander centered about Walter T. Day, Caribou hotelman, and Antonio Voyer of Lewiston, chairman of last year's convention.

In the auxiliary, a lively contest developed for the Presidency between Mrs. Fanny Cummings of West Paris and Mrs. Mary Dumais of Lisbon Falls. The position now is held by Mrs. Hilda Hatch of Pittsfield.

A monster parade, a fixture at Legion convention, will highlight the concluding activities tomorrow when soldiers and sailors now in active duty will march with the Legionnaires who fought in the first World War.

Radcliffe Prelude To Summer Term

As a prelude to the summer term, for which more than 300 students are expected to register at Radcliffe on Monday, 12 freshmen have arrived for a preliminary entrance examination and a short orientation program this week end. Frances Chapman '43, St. Paul, Minn., is in charge of orientation arrangements which will be highlighted by a party at the Radcliffe Field House tomorrow evening. Sight-seeing tours for the newcomers have also been planned.

On Monday, 197 more students will arrive to register for the Harvard summer term. In addition 93 are expected to sign up for the Radcliffe Summer Secretarial Course, and 17 will come from all over the country to join the graduate training course in personnel administration which will continue for 11 months.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so warm today as yesterday with occasional very light rain this afternoon. Continued moderate temperature tonight. Gentle winds today and tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Southwestern Maine and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature today.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature today with scattered light showers over the extreme north portion in the afternoon.

Winds: Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:07 p. m.; height, 11.7 feet.
Sunday, 11:43 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 12:00 p. m.; height, 12 feet.
Monday, 12:37 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m., Sunday.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Piano recital by Kurt Appelbaum as part of the Gardner Museum Boston Debut Recital Series. Selections will be played from Schubert, Mozart, and Beethoven. The public is welcome to attend at 2 p. m.

The Karolik Collection will be shown to visitors in a guided tour conducted by Mrs. Tanner. At the Museum of Fine Arts, 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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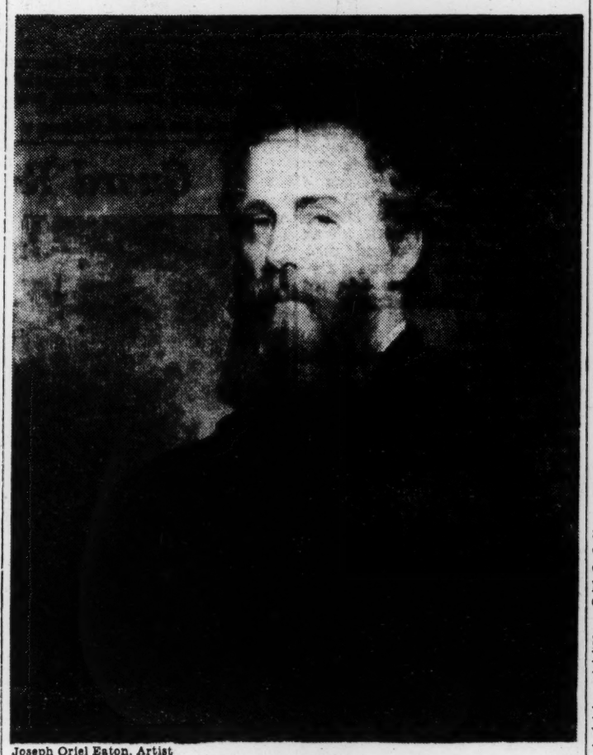

Joseph Oriel Eaton, Artist

Herman Melville

The author of "Moby Dick" and many other tales of his adventures as cabin boy at 18, as harpooner on a whaling ship, and as captive of cannibals in the South Sea Islands. This is the well-known portrait of Melville, by Joseph Oriel Eaton, now the property of Melville's granddaughter, but which eventually will be added to the Melville collection at Harvard which is now on special exhibition at the Houghton Library for the summer months.

The American Government; What Is the Present Status?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—Congressmen are worried about losing the coming elections but observers of Washington government are concerned that Congress should be losing so much standing and prestige.

The politicians are understandably uneasy and uncertain about what is going to happen as a result of the Congressional campaigns.

A longer-range issue, however, is shaping up as a result of the widespread and visible reaction that Congress is not meeting the issues of the war squarely and courageously, that it is seeking "soft" solutions toward problems.

In consequence there are those today who feel that it is the Congressmen and not the critics, not only impairing the reputation of Congress but dangerously reducing its role in the American system of Government.

Even before this issue became publicly acute and Representative Sam Rayburn (D), Speaker of the House, touched it off by charging that there was a deliberate plot to discredit Congress, the Brookings Institution, a distinguished research foundation, sponsored a survey of the trend of American government with the purpose of answering such fundamental questions as:

Has America been advancing toward or drifting away from democracy?

Has the nation's political mechanism, burdened with economic, social and international responsibilities, worked rapidly, wisely and effectively?

Have American institutions been gaining or losing stability?

Conclusions Found

The conclusions reached on the basis of this study, written by Arthur C. Millspaugh, formerly a financial and economic adviser to the Department of State and now on the Brookings staff, are particularly pertinent in view of the controversy between Congress and its public critics as to whether the critics are discrediting Congress or Congress is tending to discredit itself.

The relevant conclusions reach beyond this immediate matter but are related to it. They are:

That the trend of American government has for some time been toward unlimited and centralized governmental power.

That Congress seems to be losing, rather than gaining, power and prestige.

That the "strong executive," growing stronger, suggests an approach to one-man government.

That the party system, though indispensable, is partly ineffective, partly perverted.

That pressure groups are tending to produce minority government.

Mr. Millspaugh's Brookings Institution survey deals at length with all of these questions, and while his observations are in no way related to immediate politics they shed significant light on Congress' present state of mind and indicates that freedom from criticism is not what will restore prestige and influence to Congress.

The study itself is an exhaustive and scholarly accomplishment, and while its conclusions cannot be summarized in the compass of a newspaper article, reference to some of this is particularly pertinent in the face of Congressional sensitivity and the Congressional affectation that it's all a plot.

Changed Conditions

On centralized government—"changed conditions, the most important of which are population growth, industrialization, urbanization, and specialization, have imposed on government added activities. Practically all the new activities were first assumed by the State and local governments; but, because the problems of the new age were increasingly national and because the States were unequal in need, leadership, technical competence, and taxabale resources, the functions of the National Government have also expanded.

"Expansion was quite evident after the Civil War; it became more rapid after 1900; and during the depression of the thirties it suddenly swelled to a scale previously unimagined. In the Nation as in the States, and for much the same reasons, expansion has been accomplished by centralization. The American people appear in effect to have discarded the principles of minimized government and of a federalistic balance."

On Congress losing power and prestige.—"During the last half-century Congress of necessity has increasingly delegated legislative powers to administrative agencies; while, during more recent years, legislative initiative has been largely exercised by the President and the bureaucracy.

"The tendency has been for members of Congress to be on the one hand delegates with localized interests and on the other rubber stamps in the hands of the President. In many cases, some important, Congress has asserted its independence, more often of the President than of the localities and pressure groups; but in recent years the national legislature has shown, by and large, little capacity for popular leadership.

Private Leadership

"In an age of radio and energetic private leadership, the functions of debate and of crystallization of opinion are no longer centered in the national legislature. The legislative situation appears to justify a fear that democracy is in danger of losing an ancient landmark, a strategic position, a valued symbol, and a real protection against personal government."

On "strong executive" government—"somewhat parallel with the growth of the bureaucracy and partly because of it, the prestige of the executive has grown as that of the legislature has declined. In the States the governor and in the Nation the President have come to be looked to by the people for political leadership and the carrying out of the legislative program.

"The President is held with much reason to be more representative of the whole nation than is Congress; but circumstances of Presidential nominations and elections and the make-up of a President's political strength indicate that he may actually be and frequently is the representative of a minority or of an unintegrated combination of minorities.

"Crisis seems to have become a chronic condition; and the President has power to create and prolong emergencies. The long continuance or frequent recurrence of crisis, domestic or international, combined with the accumulating power of the Presidency, would seem to indicate the possibility of a future personal perpetuation in office that may have little relation in fact to the reality of popular control or of governmental responsiveness. The abandonment of the third-term tradition in 1940 may be viewed as symptomatic, though not conclusive."

Party System

Defects in the party system—"the political party has been as a rule primarily an organization for capturing public offices, and, as such, it has served an essential purpose. But this has not been its only function. It has provided leadership for inadequate and inarticulate individuals; and the two-party system, presenting divergent viewpoints on public questions, has offered to the electorate a certain definiteness and conclusiveness of choice. Thus, the party system has aided in the crystallization and expression of opinion. The winning party, moreover, is concerned with holding its majority, that is, in making government responsive.

"The realization of democracy through the part was first frustrated by the absence of democracy in the party, in the main because of the fact that politicians and party organizations, like other individuals and groups, are motivated by material interest.

"To a large and apparently increasing extent, the politician and his party have adopted followship rather than leadership. Contributing to this tendency were the materialistic demands of sectionalized pressure groups; the virtual transfer of leadership to specialized and interests groups; the system of State, district and local representation; and the method of direct primary nomination. By making the elected representative a delegate from a local unit, particularly subject to local pressures, the party lost some of the essentials of unity and, consequently, much of its responsibility for government and capacity for speedy action."

On pressure groups—"the process by which pressures are translated into policies is extremely crude and results in a mosiac no single part of which or even the whole necessarily corresponds to a majority opinion; though the majority, made up of minority groups may have acquiesced piecemeal in a combination of particularized benefits. From the viewpoint of interest, the process may be considered at its worst one of reciprocal bribery—of the legislators by the groups and of the group by the legislators."

Mr. Millspaugh's review of the behavior of American democracy leads him to two general conclusions: one, that democracy is not yet fully realized; and the other, that its realization is becoming more difficult.

"The first conclusion," he remarks, "is a commonplace: no perfect democracy is possible. The second points to a situation that may or may not be serious, depending upon the resources that we have available for coping with the difficulties. It may well be said that the realities of democracy will dominate the forms and processes of government whenever the people will to have democracy."

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Jensen, Chicago Daily News

Reason for Deferment

MAP OF THE WORLD
JAP FLEET TURNED BACK AT MIDWAY
JAPS DISPERSED IN CORAL SEA
JAP SHIPS SUNK OFF ALEUTIANS
U.S. FLYERS SINK ITALIANS IN MEDITERRANEAN
GREATEST U.S. CONVOY LANDS IN IRELAND
AUSTRALIAN FORCES GROW
HOW LONG BEFORE WE GO INTO ACTION AT OUR FRONT DOOR, GENTLEMEN?
TWO SHIPS SUNK OFF VIRGINIA BEACH-TOTAL ATLANTIC SINKINGS NOW 273

Berryman, Washington Star

Where the Nazis Are Winning

Churchill Impressed by View Of America's Expanding Arms

FORT JACKSON, S. C., June 24, (delayed), (AP)—Winston Churchhill saw a spectacular display of America's expanding might today at the Army's largest infantry training post, where crack paratroops plummeted from the sky by the hundreds and live ammunition from big field guns whistled directry over his head and burst near enough for him to feel the jar and concussion.

Britain's Prime Minister inspected Fort Jackson's activities minutely, even prying into soldiers' packs, working the breech block of a 75 millimeter gun, and getting covered with choking, yellow dust kicked up by thousands of feet and hundreds of armed vehicles.

He saw some of the plain, essential drudgery of life in an Army camp. And, complimenting a company of sweating, serious-faced infantrymen on a mass calisthenics exercise, he said:

"I know you all are waiting and longing for the day, which is coming, when all this work and preparation will be turned into a mighty effort of war to make sure that right and justice will prevail in the world."

Talking later to reporters and cameramen he said he was "enormously impressed" by the maneuvers. He predicted the day would come when British and American armies would march into oppressed countries, not as invaders, but as liberators who would help their peoples throw aside the "cruel, barbarian yokes."

The Prime Minister's trip to Fort Jackson was considered a military secret until he had returned to England. The Army referred to him, in making advance arrangements, as "the guest."

Freeing himself temporarily from the tension of day and night war strategy conferences in Washington, Mr. Churchill spent most of the day on this 62,000-acre military reservation where young men by the tens of thousands are training to smash the Axis.

A special train brought the Prime Minister from Washington, along with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and top-ranking men of the American and British military commands. From the minute he arrived at 11 a. m., until he boarded an Army transport plane and took off for Washington 5½ hours later, he was on the go.

He inspected a guard of honor, reviewed three infantry combat teams, watched the demonstration by parachute troops, viewed various infantry training activities, lunched with a group of Generals, and observed a realistic combat problem.

The latter, along with the paratroop operation, supplied the nearest thing possible to actual battle conditions. It was no ordinary sham battle which was staged. There was an atmosphere of reality, of acute awareness of the fact that men grimly were preparing for every eventuality.

Mr. Churchill saw the parachute demonstration from bleacher seats that looked as if they might have been borrowed from a circus.

Before it began, Brig. Gen. W. C. Lee gave him a close-up look at a company of parachute troops in their somewhat grotesque uniforms, and at the packs which float down with them from the sky.

General Lee commands the parachute troops training at Fort Bragg, N. C., and it was 600 of his men who put on the jumping demonstration.

Just as impressive was the combat problem in the afternoon, in which upward of 2,000 men took part. It was not just the artillery which used real ammunition. It was also by mortars, machine guns, tanks and the rifles of the infantrymen, and sometimes bullets seemed to whine only inches over the heads of crouching troops as they advanced on the run, a few yards at a time.

China Sustained By U. S. Sympathy But Needs 'Relief'

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Thomas Lamont, Director of United China Relief, declared yesterday that the knowledge that the Chinese have had America's constant sympathy and friendship "has been a great factor in buttressing their fighting spirit during these grim years of Japanese onslaught and ferocity."

"But," he added, "we must spell out that sympathy of ours in ways of tangible help which the many agencies of United China Relief are able to provide."

Speaking over WNYC, the municipal broadcasting station, Mr. Lamont emphasized that China needs assurance that when this war is over she will have "our support in her new approach to the western powers."

Mr. Lamont pointed out that in the last 100 years, China, "whose old-time government functioned clumsily, was subject at some points to a certain amount of extra-territorial control.

"That control had already began to pass away as the conditions which brought it into being changed and as China developed modern business and governmental institutions and procedures," said Mr. Lamont. "It is certain that China looks to us to support her legitimate plans to take her place in the society of completely free and self-governing nations."

Mr. Lamont emphasized that "guns and loans are not the real secret of China's resistance."

Vichy Secret Agents Working for Hitler?

LONDON, June 27 (CP)—The Soviet News Agency reported in a Stockholm dispatch that the French Secret Service is working for Hitler.

The dispatch said the Fifth (intelligence) Department of the former French Ministry of National Defense now forms part of the Vichy State Secretariat and follows instruction of German agents in Paris.

The message said the chief task of the French secret agents is to gather information in American countries and the neutral countries of Europe.

It claimed the Fifth Department conducted "large-scale" espionage activities for the Axis in Latin American countries.

Leaders of Federal Union Find Public Support Growing

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Federal Union, the organization which mushroomed out of Clarence Streit's provocative book, "Union Now," opened its second annual convention here yesterday in an atmosphere of optimism over unmistakable evidences of growth, tempered, however, by realization of the enlargement, meanwhile, of the world problem to which it proposes a solution.

Mr. Streit cited to the assembled delegates, representing some 125 local chapters, a growing public consciousness of the need for international unity, the tendency to talk in terms of the rights of people, rather than of nations, and more specifically official and public statements of sympathy for the Federal Union plan itself.

Such prominent persons as Associate Justice Owen Roberts, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Daniel Roper, former Secretary of Commerce, and Robert W. Bliss, he noted, have in the past year openly recommended the idea. Wendell Willkie and Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota have urged closely related forms of world association. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, and Vice-President Henry Wallace have, in recent statements, he recalled, revealed not only an ever-growing support for the plan in Washington, but apparently a new intention there to see that something in this direction is instituted now, before conclusion of the war.

Millions Support Plan

"People are talking our language more and more now," said Mr. Streit. "Public-opinion polls have indicated that from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 people are with us, in principle at least. But we've just begun. We've moved fast, but we must move much faster to keep up with the exploding world problem that has to be tackled."

Mr. Streit's idea for a federal union is outlined in his books, "Union Now," and "Union Now With Britain." Originally he would have included 15 democracies, the United States, members of the British Commonwealth, and those on the continent of Europe. Under the impact of the war this was reduced so that, in effect, what was left were the English-speaking nations. Many, though, objected to this new limitation. And on April 27 of this year the Directors adopted a new statement which did two things.

It eliminated the names of those nations to be included, as well as the word "democracies," and suggested the "forming now behind the strongest possible bill of rights, and within the framework of the broadest possible international organization, a federal union of those people with whom we have compelling natural ties, opposing imperialism in all its forms, and extending the pledge of statehood guarantees of individual freedom. . . ."

Broader Scope Possible

Then there was provided a parallel and overlapping and less precisely defined international organization in which the United States, the British Commonwealth, China, Russia, India, and the other powers known as the United Nations, should take the lead.

This larger group would contain such elements of federalism as are found to be practicable.

This new statement, while perhaps impelled by the circumstances since Pearl Harbor, is a concession to those who objected to the previous limitation.

This convention will act officially on its directors' statement, and it is expected that spirited discussion may center around an even further broadening of its scope or more precise delineation of aims leaning in this direction.

At a banquet Friday night, A. J. Priest, Chairman of the convention, and Dr. Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College and a member of the Board of Directors, espoused the principle of operation on a limited basis, with a mature, democratic nucleus, giving better promise of immediate success. But an impassioned though polite and tactful plea by Col. M. Thomas Tchou, former Chinese Secretary of Labor, for inclusion of those other free nations in the "inner circle" group turned attention toward this broader concept.

Colonel Tchou, in effect asking for recognition of his own country as a politically mature democracy capable of taking its place in this family of nations, based his objection to the proposed limitation on the fact that there are often closer ties between those without a common language than between those with common cultural backgrounds.

Round-table Discussion

Significant of the maturity of the movement was a lively round-table discussion participated in by a farmer, a college professor, an engineer, a member of the United State Forest Service, a manufacturer, two workers in the interests of education for world citizenship, an insurance executive, and a railroad lawyer. The fact that wide disagreements developed on the question of economic aims was of less importance than the fact that, for the first time, adherents of the plan sat down to thresh out something more than the ideological basis of their world union plan.

While the organization has doubled its membership in the past year, to a total of some 10,000, it has not reached by far, Mr. Streit says, the proportions necessary to assure proper financial support.

During the year, the organization underwent an internal political shift not uncommon in groups of this kind. As a result, several leaders and their followers, primarily of New York, split off to form another organization, the differences being chiefly over questions of administration.

One Group of Coal Operators Moves to Cut Mine Vacation

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 27 (AP)—Acting independently, the Kanawha Operators Association arranged today for a shortened coal miners' vacation, but Southern Coal Producers' spokesmen said other units were standing by their first decision in a union-operator impasse.

W. W. Miller, President of the Kanawha Operators which employs about 15,000 men in the Charleston area, said mines of his organization would operate during a scheduled 10-day southern mine vacation, except for an abbreviated holiday over July 4.

This meant the coal men would agree to return $2-a-day fines collected during "sympathy" walkouts last fall and reach an agreement with the United Mine Workers for a shortened vacation.

Edward R. Burke, President of the Southern Producers of which the Kanawha group is a part, said other associations in West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky would stand by the position that the fines were properly collected and should not be returned.

The U. M. W. A. has made remission of the money a condition to a shortened vacation this year. With the Kanawha group's decision, there remained between 65,000 and 85,000 miners ordered to quit work last night.

Other Labor Developments:

Lexington, Ky.—Sam Caddy, President of District 30, United Mine Workers, announced 18,000 miners in the Hazard and Big Sandy fields would take a 10-day vacation.

New York—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen made a nine-point proposal covering wages before the joint meeting with management at the Eastern Carriers Conference. Among the nine points, the Brotherhood proposed that:

Rates of pay for firemen and enginemen be on a dual basis of weight on drivers and the total weight of locomotives.

Existing differentials be eliminated in pay for firemen and enginemen as between coal-burning locomotives and oil-burning ones.

Rates of pay be on the dual basis of weight on drivers and on horsepower of diesel and other locomotives, except steam and electric ones.

Uniform rates be established as between East, West, and Southeast by extending eastern basis rates to cover firemen and enginemen in the West and Southwest.

The Narrow Gauge Puffs On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Coloradoans were pleased to learn recently that their spectacular little narrow-gauge railroad, the Rio Grande Southern, would continue to operate, at least for the duration of the war. Like all narrow-gauge lines in this country, this once-prosperous road has been losing revenue steadily, until cessation of operation seemed imminent. It is located in the southwestern part of the State, and for more than 50 years has served a mining district which is rich in vanadium ore. The Government needs vanadium in the making of steel; therefore it has arranged to keep the little line working.

Before long the little 40-ton locomotives will again be pulling loaded cars over the 162 miles of narrow track and will be giving daily passenger service as well.

An airplane pilot would find that the terminals of the line, Ridgeway and Durango, are only 60 miles apart, but the railroad crosses two lofty mountain ranges in its course, and so adds more than 100 miles of loops and twists to the journey.

Loaded trains seldom exceed a speed of 10 miles per hour, and uninitiated passengers quickly conclude that this is plenty fast. There are innumerable curves which seem almost as abrupt as street corners; and there are high trestles appearing from a distance to be built of match sticks. From one of these bridges a passenger looks out the window into a sheer drop of 1,500 feet to the canyon floor.

At present, every employee of the road is helping to prepare it for the heaviest tonnage it has ever carried. Vanadium ore will be moved to a huge mill nearing completion at Durango; concentrates from this ore have an A-1-A rating as an essential alloy for steel. So the six engines, which constitute the motive power of the R. G. S. are being overhauled; new ties are bolstering the old-fashioned rails; the skyscraper trestles are being strengthened. In August, the venerable little railroad will be back at work, carrying on the most important task of its career.

Back to Hitching Posts And Cows for Norfolk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va. — The hitching post is coming back to Norfolk as local business institutions return to horse-and-wagon deliveries to comply with Federal requests that gasoline and tire use be cut.

Not only was the hitching post question before the City Council but there was also the subject of keeping cows in the City limits.

Both problems were referred to the City Manager.

Testimonial

"We examined more than 100 Associations and we classified Pomona First Federal in the top 15 that we surveyed," wrote an Executive Vice-President of a large insurance company recently.

The Reason

Pomona First Federal Certificates are held by investors in over 40 states of the union. Administrators of Trusts and Estates in many states place funds here for maximum earning, safety federally insured, and liberal withdrawal privileges. Send for our financial statement today and discover why this institution offers one of the soundest places for the investment of your savings. 3½% Current Rate.

Pomona First Federal
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASS'N.
260 S. Thomas St. Pomona, Calif.

The Future Counts Too

When buying or paying for a home, don't close your eyes to the future—just to obtain apparently easy financing conditions now.

Understand fully what you are undertaking—what you are buying—the financing plan you are choosing.

Go to your nearest Co-operative Bank. They will advise you—explain financing plans to you. You will be treated courteously—with every possible consideration.

Ask about the Co-operative Bank "Monthly-pay Buying Plan."

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On July 1st several hundred babies, boys and girls will arrive at camp in South Athol, Massachusetts. They are chosen because of their desperate physical or social need. Every child under 12 years of age is kept for the entire eight weeks. Your help is greatly needed to keep these camps running this season. Visitors welcome!

Your cooperation will help.

Morgan Memorial • 89 Shawmut Avenue • Boston, Mass.

F. C. MOORE, *Treasurer*

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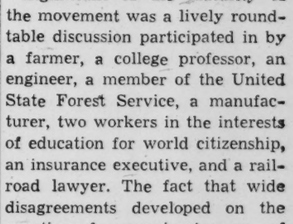

Elizabeth Ann Baker
PRESENTS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE
Wartime Baking Helps

BREAKFAST SPARKLE!

No wonder some people chalk breakfast up as a monotonous meal. The old routine of "fruit juice, cereal, coffee and toast" . . . morning after morning. Let's put a little sparkle into breakfast! Here's an idea: Try serving fresh-from-the-oven Rumford Quick Coffee Cake tomorrow morning . . . and watch that family of yours leap out of bed to get to the table!

Rumford Quick Coffee Cake
(With Streusel Topping)

1½ c. sifted flour
½ c. sugar
2 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder*
½ tsp. salt
1 egg, beaten
⅔ cup milk
3 tblsps. melted shortening

Sift dry ingredients together. Combine egg, milk and shortening and add to dry ingredients, stirring just enough to moisten. Pour into greased loaf pan (9" x 9"). Cover with Streusel topping. Bake in moderately hot oven (425° F.) 25 minutes.

Streusel Topping

2 tblsps. butter
2 tblsps. sugar
¼ cup dry bread crumbs
1 tsp. ground cinnamon
¼ cup sifted flour

Cream butter and sugar together. Add cinnamon, flour and crumbs. Mix to the consistency of coarse crumbs.

Ever Try *adding a little Rumford Baking Powder to your omelets? Makes them light and fluffy as a cloud! Economy note: they go further, too! Add about ½ teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder to four eggs, just before cooking.*

Insure Baking Success by using Rumford! Rumford means dependable raising. It brings out the fine flavor of ingredients — helps preserve the moistness that keeps cakes fresh.

The New Rumford Sugarless Recipe folder tells you how to bake many delicious desserts — and not a single one calls for sugar! For your FREE copy, just write to: Rumford Baking Powder, Box 9DS, Rumford, R.I.

Social and Industrial Issues Discussed by Young Women at Boston 'Lab'

Hub Y. W. C. A. Sponsoring Parley on Student Attitudes

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"What am I sitting here for? I wish I could do something about it."

This earnest exclamation was elicited by a discussion of the lack of adequate wage and hour legislation in certain States. The blue-eyed, brown-haired college girl from whom it came is one of the group of 15 young women attending the Ninth Summer Laboratory on Social and Industrial Conditions being held under the auspices of the Boston Y. W. C. A., June 19 to July 17. It expresses the attitude with which these students, white and Negro, who are in residence at South End House during the Laboratory period, approach their subject. Two are industrial workers, two white collar workers and the rest college girls.

The summer course is designed to give them practical experience in social work with various agencies, supplemented by lectures, three nights a week, by authorities on different phases of community welfare. The girls are assigned to their duties and start off to work every morning as though college days were over and they had launched on their professional careers. At the end of the day they return again to South End House which is "home" for the month, and exchange experiences around the dinner table. Miss Elizabeth Jones, Director of the Student Division of the Boston Y. W. C. A. is in charge of the project and participates in their discussions.

A Day's Results

I was there the other evening as the girls came in one by one at the end of their day's work. Dusty shoes, sometimes even straggly hair and unpowdered noses testified to good eight-hours work without any time out for primping. Miss Jones welcomed them with a pleasant and interested inquiry as to how the day had gone. Some dropped down in the first chair to tell about it before they went up to get ready for dinner.

Among them was Katharine Magee, a Smith College student, who is helping at the Armstrong-Hemenway Foundation, assisting in setting up a co-operative store, soon to be opened, and an interracial nursery school.

Rosamond Roberts, also from Smith, was assisting in a survey of the neighborhood surrounding Cambridge Community House, designed to reveal the needs of the community as a guide to planning the settlement house program.

Eva McBroom, a Negro girl from Talladega College, Alabama, was assisting in the Research Office of the Reformatory at Framingham, and sitting in as an observer at conferences there.

Others were Sandra Feldmahn, who was a student at the American College in her native Sofia before coming to the United States in September, 1940, and has since been graduated from Pembroke College; Judith Harr, from Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.; Helen Hunter, Boston University; Jean Montfort, Simmons College, Boston; Eleanor Powell, Stockton Junior College, Stockton, Calif.; Jean Scales, Boston University; Mildred Tebbutt, Smith College; Annie Thompson, and Helen Tobias, Simmons College; Mrs. Delight Woodward, a Negro industrial worker who is chairman of a Y. W. C. A. industrial group in Columbus, Ohio; Mildred Woodward and Eleanor Westerman, Oberlin College; Caroline Hall, University of Wisconsin and Joan Dawkins, Wellesley College.

Miss Tobias is chairman of the steering committee.

Jane Sadler, a Negro woman who next year will take a position as Community Relations Secretary with the Cambridge Y. W. C. A. in an effort to improve race relations, was a guest the night I was. Her long experience in work for others had written poise, calmness and kindness on her face.

We were all seated for dinner at a long candle-lit table. There was animated conversation as the girls told of their day's experiences and discussed the significance of what they had learned. I wondered how many of them would become leaders in their field and what contribution they would make in helping to solve the problems of the post-war world.

Miss Jones, their director holds A. B., M. A. and Ph. D. degrees and has had practical experience as industrial secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in several cities, as Adult Group Work executive for the Y. W. C. A. in Columbus, Ohio and as executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Asheville, N. C. She has also been connected with the Office of Education in Washington.

This week-end, the girls will enjoy a work camp at Stoughton House where they will join with other educational groups in doing a house-cleaning, window-washing and painting job, preparing the house for the other groups who will use it this season. Next week-end they will attend the Wellesley Institute.

Noted Poets Here

Mrs. Ernest Hamilton, herself a poet and former First Vice-President of the National League of American Pen Women, is at her home, "House With the Smiling Face," in Wellesley Hills, for the summer, and has had as her guests this week, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Auslander, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Auslander, distinguished poet and poetry Consultant of the Library of Congress, was responsible for arranging the Markham Exhibit at the Library, which has gained wide attention and editorial comment and all of the material for which has been provided by Mrs. Hamilton. As student, secretary and business manager of Edwin Markham for 25 years, she became the custodian of original manuscripts and countless letters of the poet some of which she has lent to the Library for the exhibition and others of which she has presented as a gift. She also just completed a biography of Mr. Markham.

Mrs. Auslander, former National President of the Pen Women, is the distinguished Pulitzer Prize poet, Audrey Wurdemann. She and her husband lecture together and she also assists him tirelessly in his work for the Library of Congress.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, June 29

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

FREE CATALOG OF VACATION TRIPS

Tells where to go, length of time and cost. BIG AND LITTLE JOURNEYS has a great variety of interesting and inexpensive trips to Maine, N. H. resorts, White and Green Mts., Atlantic City, Va. Beach, Smoky Mts., Colorado; Yellowstone, Glacier and other National Parks, Great Lakes and Saguenay River Cruises, Niagara Falls, 1000 Islands and many other places. This catalog will help you plan your trip, save time and money. Secure copy from Colpitts Tours, 262 Washington St., Boston.

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BOSTON

By a Staff Photographer

Student Sociologists and Director

Eleanor Powell (left) of Stockton, Calif., and Mildred Tebbutt (standing) of Albany, N. Y., are talking over their day's work with Miss Elizabeth Jones, Director of the Student Division of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, who is in charge of the Ninth Summer Laboratory on Social and Industrial Conditions, now being held with South End House, Boston, as headquarters. Miss Powell is a student of the College of the Pacific and Miss Tebbutt of Smith College.

Harvard Seminar Next Month On Wartime Youth Problems

Problems of youth in wartime and the responsibility of parents and youth leaders in helping young persons to maintain the moral standards will be the subject of discussion by leading educators in a "Seminar on Youth Standards in Wartime" to be held at the Harvard Summer School.

The sessions which will continue throughout the month of July, beginning on the first, will be held under the direction of Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck, research criminologist at Harvard, and author of special studies on juvenile delinquency.

This course, says Dr. Glueck, will "challenge parents and teachers to face the facts, as reflected in behavior standards of youth today."

To provide a forum for exploration and better understanding of the increasing difficulties besetting youth in the war world, Dr. Glueck in co-operation with the division of child hygiene of the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health has outlined a non-credit course. Events and conditions which have led to the present puzzlements of youth will be discussed. Answers will be sought for questions as to why youth is in conflict with authority, their emotional needs, recognition of problems of family life and social and mental hygiene.

A series of "Workshops" will be conducted as a part of the seminar for the intensive study of practical programs to offset conditions that are unfavorable to the wholesome developement of young persons. There will be "Workshops" on programs for parents, programs for churches, for schools and colleges on health and on the immediate protective needs of youth.

Allen to Direct Giza Expedition

Francis Olcott Allen was announced today as Acting Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts-Harvard University Expedition to Egypt, for one year, to carry on the work of the late George A. Reisner who was Curator of the Museum's Egyptian Department and director of the expedition to Egypt for over 30 years.

Although the war has interrupted actual digging, much detail work such as classification of material and preparation of records has been going on continuously and Mr. Allen is well equipped through his close association with Dr. Reisner for five years to carry this on.

Mr. Allen has been assisting Dr. Reisner at Giza since 1938.

Porter Named Director Of N. E. Conservatory

Quincy Porter has been advanced to the post of director of the New England Conservatory of Music, it was announced today. Mr. Porter succeeds Wallace Goodrich, who is retiring July 1.

Mr Porter, who has been dean of the Conservatory's faculty since 1938, came to Boston with a wide musical background. He had been professor of music at Vassar.

Mr. Goodrich will continue as director emeritus and will be a member of the board of trustees.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.78mc

6:15 p. m.—Spanish for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, June 28

WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.79mc, 6.04mc

2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—"The Fight for a Free World," Recorded.
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German, and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Devotional Program.
6:30 p. m.—For service men overseas.
7:15 p. m.—Poetry Readings and Music.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, June 28

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W6XB, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Campus Capers"; variety show.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"Swing Time."
5:00 p. m.—South American Way.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Network Program.
6:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News; Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Ben Klassen, Tenor.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (43.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs baseball game.
4:00 p. m.—Jimmy Gamble's Orch.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—Carl Hoff's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club in London."; "California Melodies"; Vocalist; Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"America Loves a Melody."
9:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:00 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade," with Don Arres, tenor; orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Don Bovay, Songs.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Leonard Keller's Orchestra.

For Sunday, June 28

W6XB, Boston (46.7 mc)

3:00 p. m.—News, organ recital.
3:35 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—"We Believe."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—Network Program.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News; Hawaiian Serenade.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:20 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (43.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"A Boy, A Girl and a Band."
3:30 p. m.—Carl Hoff's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand, auspices of Northwestern University; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of the Air.
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—Popular Melodies.
5:45 p. m.—Marine Corps Show.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Overseas Report: From Honolulu, Cairo, Australia.
6:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children"
7:00 p. m.—"Voice of Prophecy."
7:30 p. m.—The Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:00 p. m.—Concert Hall.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—W. A. O'Carroll from Australia.
10:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Answering You."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, June 29

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocasting from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

OPA Advises Housewives on Care of Ranges

Housesold hints on the care of electric ranges were today passed out to New England newlyweds and not-so-newlyweds fortunate enough to have secured a modern kitchen before range stocks were frozen.

The helpful advice came from the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration in Boston. The Division suggested:

"Give your range daily cleaning care, including outside surfaces, burners and units, broiler and oven. When the range is cool, wash the porcelain outside with warm soapy water. If cleaned when hot, there is danger of cracking the porcelain finish. Do not let spilled food dry or harden on range, it may cause discoloration. Be sure to clean acid, lemon juice, or vinegar, immediately, as it will remove the glaze from enamel. Nickel trim may be washed and polished with metal polish. Chromium trim may be washed with soap and water, dried, and rubbed with a soft cloth.

"Food spilled on the open surface units should be burned off, cleaning the units with a stiff brush or sharp instrument may damage the heating coils. Salt spilled on the coils is particularly injurious.

"Most closed units can be raised and the pan beneath removed for cleaning. Check your manufacturer's cleaning recommendations on this, or use a milk abrasive to clean stubborn spots.

"Wipe the oven with a damp cloth after use. Spilled food should be removed as soon as the oven has cooled. Use a mild abrasive, if necessary. Once a week remove all the parts and clean the porcelain enamel lining of the oven with warm water and soap. Removable shelves can be washed with soap and water, and the wire racks can be cleaned with fine steel wool.

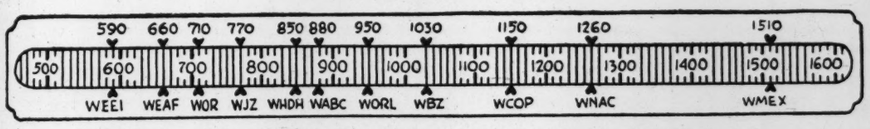
"If your stove has a deep-well cooker, wipe out the lining with a damp cloth after using, and then dry it. An insulated lid should never be immersed in water. The deep-well should be allowed to cool thoroughly before the kettle is replaced.

"Do not use the oven as a storage place for food.

"Be sure the range is resting evenly on the floor, keep the vent clean. Always be sure the wiring is in tip-top shape, and if units are not operating satisfactorily, call in the remain man promptly. Your electric range requires daily care if you want to keep it in A-1 condition."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today: dramatization**	News Service	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party: variety show; orchestra	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15		Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Consumer's Time	Civilian Defense; Music.	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Grange Hour.	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45		National Grange Hour.	Terrace Room Ensemble		Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Institute	Vocalist	Coast Guard on Guard'	Musical Mailbox
1:30	**This Is Our Fight: dramatization**	Al and Lee Reiser, piano	Rubber for Victory	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, songs
1:45		Joan Brooks, songs	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and Books": interview.	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	Salon Orchestra	**Boston Braves - Chicago baseball game**	Victory Program
2:15		Dance Music	Salon Orchestra		Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand	Air Express Music	Tennis Championships	**Boston Braves - Chicago baseball game**	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's News	Tennis Championships		News reports
3:00	Buffalo Serenade	Royal Canadian Air Force Band	Adventures in Research	**Boston Braves - Chicago baseball game**	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Council Meeting		"Air Youth for Victory"		Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	Dance Music	National Professional	**Boston Braves - Chicago baseball game**	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Patterns in Blue	Tennis Championships		Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	**'Hello from Hawaii': variety show; News**	U. S. Treasury Program	Pan American Holiday	Dance Orchestra	Dance Matinee: recordings
4:15		Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	Dance Orchestra	
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee: variety	National Professional	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: recordings
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee: News	Tennis Championship	Sports Matinee	
5:00	Matinee at Meadowbrook: Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Music for Young Americans	National Professional Tennis Championship	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Dance Matinee: recordings
5:15				Claude Thornhill's Orch.	
5:30		Music for Y'g Americ'ns	Musical program	Sports Comments	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	"Wanderers of Wastel'd'	Swing Symphony	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports.
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	News; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Songs and Variety	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Edward Tomlinson, talk	News Review	Dramatization	Sports reports
7:00	**'People's Platform': informal forum**	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says"; McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	"March to Victory"
7:15		The Voice of Israel		Carl Hoff's Orchestra.	Richard Salinger: News.
7:30	"Calling Pan America": recording	Civic Production Prgrm.	Ellery Queen: detective series	"Confidentially Yours"	Victor Herbert's Music.
7:45		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.		Inside of Sports	Treasury Star Parade.
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet": mystery drama	"Abie's Irish Rose": comedy sketch	**Visit to American Eagle Club, London**	Dance Music
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Swap Night	'Truth or Consequences': quiz program	"California Melodies"	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Hobby Lobby": D.	Swap Night		"California Melodies"	101st Veterans; Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Swap Night			Recordings
9:00	"Your Hit Parade": Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	**Summer Symphony: Frank Black, conductor**	National Barn Dance: Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hotshots; Glen Welty's Orchestra; guest	"America Loves a Melody": Marion Claire; B. Foote, baritone; Ray Charles, tenor; or.: talk	**Pages From the Classical Album**
9:15		**Summer Symphony**			**Pages From the Classical Album**
9:30	"Saturday Night Serenade": music	The U. S. Treasury Program			
9:45					
10:00	World News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News.	Five Star News
10:15	Talks	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	'Labor for Victory': talks	"Tropical Serenade": tenor; orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout: D'nce Time	Inner Sanctum Mystery: dramatic sketch	"Stax Party": variety show		Cab Calloway's Orch.
10:45	News: Sports		Ted Steel's Studio Club.	Don Bovay, songs	Bob Chester's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Analysis	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Dick Robertson's Orch.
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service	Nelson Olmstead: stories	Dance orchestra	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Richard Leibert, organ	Dance orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dance orchestra	Day's End: News

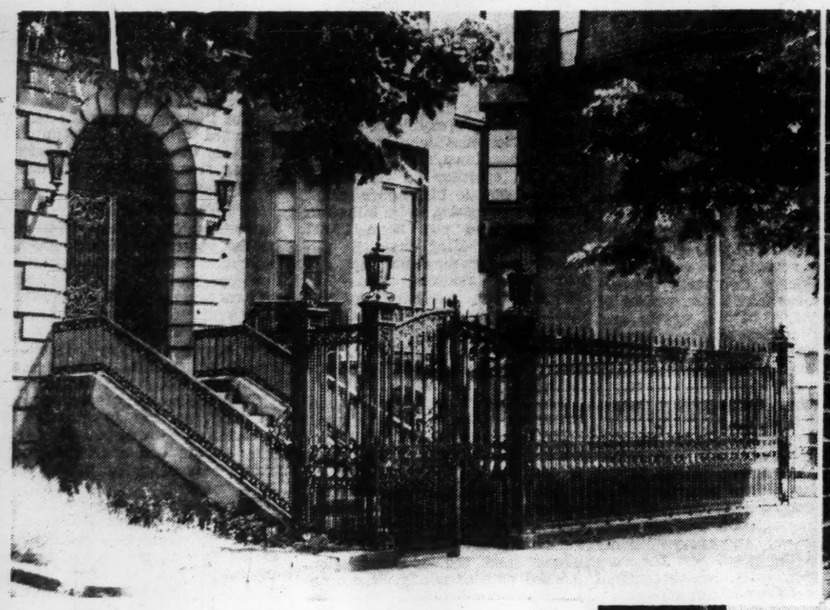
Sunday's Programs

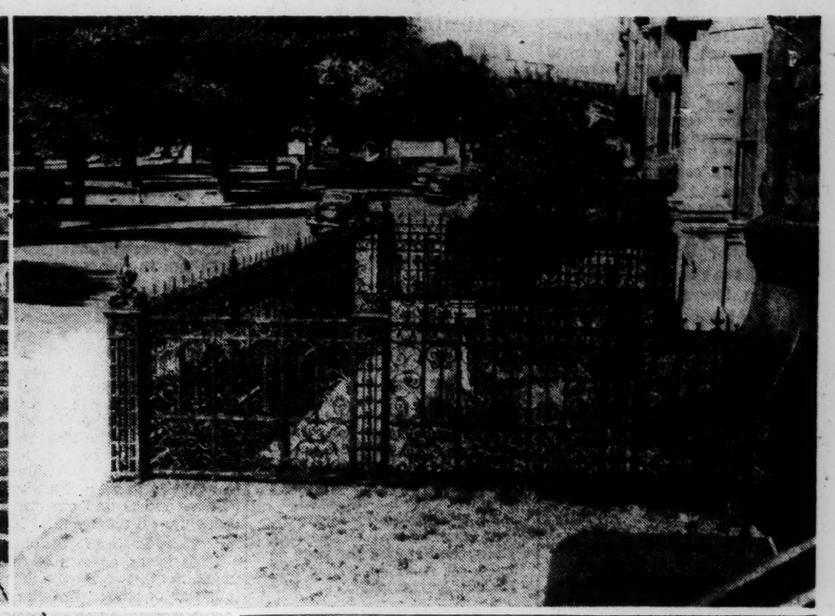
	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Louise Williams, organ	News Service	News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Religious program	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale	
8:45		Religious program	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	**News of the World**	Religious program	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	Religious program	Variety Program: Samuel Fisher, conductor	Male Quartet		Religious service
9:30	Dramatization		"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Engineers' Rndtabl	Variety program	"Words and Music"		Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air	Variety program	'Highlights of the Bible'	"Uncle Bob": children's program	Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air	Variety program	'Highlights of the Bible'		"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	Vi & Vi'ma, songs; piano	'Southland Echoes': choir	**Gilbert and Sullivan**
11:00	News; "Everybody's Church"; guest	Religious services	News; Music	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul	**Operetta**
11:15		Religious services	Rhapsody of the Rockies		**Gilbert and Sullivan**
11:30	**Invitation to Learning: guests**	Religious services	News Service	Services, Cathedral Church of St. Paul	**Operetta**
11:45		Musical Interlude	"War Work for Women"		**Gilbert & Sullivan Op.**
12:00	News Service	News Service	**National Education Association: dramatization**	Don Reid's Orchestra	News Report
12:15	"Women's Power"	First Piano Quartet	Newsroom of the Air	Letters to My Son	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	**Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists**	'Pizzitola Strummers"	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45				"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Twenty-second Letter': drama	**Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists**	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby Ossofsky's Orchestra and Morris Goldberg; Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow
1:15			"Chats About Dogs"	Children's Stories	
1:30	News: What's New at the Zoo	Cavalcade of Song	Modern Music	Religious program	
1:45		Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour": speaker	Drama Shop
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade		Drama Shop
2:30	**St. Louis Municipal Opera; News**	Show of Yesterday and Today; speakers	**Round Table Discussion**	"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour"; speaker	**Christian Science Program: talk; music**
2:45			**Round Table Discussion**		
3:00	**Columbia Broadcasting Symphony;**	News Service	Music for Neighbors	"A Boy, a Girl, and a Band"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15		Afternoon Musicale	Upton Close, talk		Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Howard Barlow, conductor**	News Review	**'The Army Hour': drama; speakers; band; choir**	Carl Hoff's Orchestra.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		News Review		Carl Hoff's Orchestra.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	**Columbia Broadcasting Symphony;**	Religious program	**'The Army Hour': drama; reports; speakers**	"Reviewing Stand"; auspices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:15		Religious program			Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz' Or.; Helen Jepson	Army-Navy game; Joe Rines' Orchestra	"We Believe"; orchestra; choir; soloists	Young People's Church of the Air	Student Radio Club
4:45					Student Radio Club
5:00	**Family Hour: G. Swarthout; F. Chapman; or.; cho.**	Moylan Sisters, songs	News; Musicale	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:15		Olivia Santora, songs	**"Dear Adolph"; drama**	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:30		Pan-Americana; Latin-American music; talks	**"Lands of the Free"; roundtable; speakers**	Marine Corps Show: chorus; orchestra	The Concert Hour
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News				The Concert Hour
6:00	**Edward R. Murrow**	Religious program	"Fun House"; Joe Tobin, master of ceremonies	Wythe Williams, News	Sports News
6:15	Sunday Serenade	Religious program		Overseas Report	Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	Terry O'Toole: variety show	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News Service	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry: music		"The Great Gildersleeve"	Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	dramatizations	News; Baseball results	**"The Victory Parade": variety show; guests**	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Lou Holtz, comedy	Mills Brothers: music		Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	**"We, the People, at War": interviews**	**"Alias John Freedom"; dramatization**	"Bandwagon"; Raymond Scott's Orchestra	"Stars and Stripes in Britain"	Central Baptist Church of Quincy: Rev. Frank
7:45					
8:00	World News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Edgar Bergen: guest	**American Forum of the Air**	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	comedy; orchestra		Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery: dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	**American Forum of Air**	**Classical Album**
8:45	drama; News			Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album**
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred Allen; K. Baker; Portland Hoffa; guests; orchestra**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	Concert Hall	**Classical Album**
9:15		"The Parker Family"		Concert Hall	**Classical Album**
9:30		Poetry with Organ	American Album of Familiar Music	Concert Hall	Natural Science Program
9:45		Jesters: Diane Courtney		Concert Hall	Lud Gluskin's Orch.
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program.	"Good Will Hour": John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest soloist	John B. Hughes, News. Talk from Sydney	They, Too, Liked Music.
10:15					They, Too, Liked Music.
10:30	**News; Defense**	"Good Will Hour": John J. Anthony, director	Religious program	**"This Is Our Enemy"**;	News report
10:45	Dance Time		Religious program	**OEM Dramatic Series**	Army Recruiting Talk
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	News; Sunday Evening Music	News Commentators	News Service	Frankie Cable, piano
11:15	Report to Nation		Concert Hall	Dance orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30	Report to Nation	News; Sunday Evening Music	Concert Hall	'Answering You': British Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra		News Service		Day's End; News

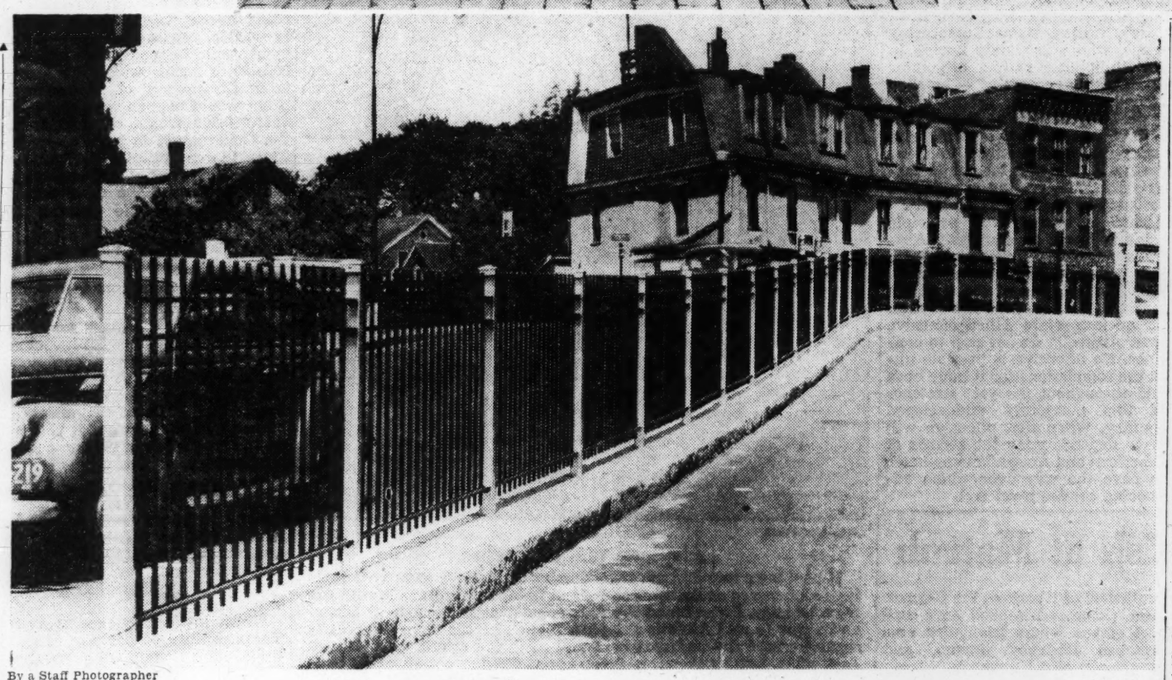
Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"	"Road of Life"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Talk: Aristocrats
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Don Roland's Tunesmiths
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"David Harum"; sketch.	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News Service	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Judy and Jane; sketch	Gene and Glenn	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Terrace Ensemble	Music: "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Home Forum, Talk	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Summer Serenade": soloists; organ	"Rubber for Victory"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Janis, songs.
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.		News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Nat'l Education Assn.	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Dance Music	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News.	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Marching Along"	Organ Recital
2:45	Pepp'r Young's Fam.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Sports Comments	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Shady Valley Folks"; hillbilly show	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"		Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	"Swing Time"	Home Topics	"Backstage Wife"	Concert Hall	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:30	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	Musical program	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Preview	Dramatic sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	"Sing for Supper"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	Cowboy songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Comment	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople"; sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Charro Gil Trio	"Major Hoople"; sketch.	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	R'chard Salinger: news.
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Leon Henderson: "Rent"	"Red Ryder"; drama	Cole Porter's Music
7:45			News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	"Latin Favorites"
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	"For Your Information"	Round Table: "Salvage"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"; music; News	"True or False"; quiz.	Margaret Speaks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond"; S. Ortega	WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
8:45		"True or False"; quiz.			
9:00	**Theater: Wallace Beery, Marjorie Rambeau in "The Champ"**	Radio Forum: speakers.	Great Artists: John Charles Thomas; Orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news.	**"Pages From the Classical Album"**
9:15		Radio Forum: speakers.		News Service	
9:30		"Your Blind Date": guests	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	"The Better Half"; quiz program	Classical Album
9:45			Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.		Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	**Raymond Gram

Some Boston Fences in "Museum-Piece" Class and One That Is Not







By a Staff Photographer

Beauty and Utility in Greater Boston Metal Fences

Some long-time Boston families are coming out from behind their choice metal fences to protest against indiscriminate seizure by the Government for war use of their "black lace" inclosures. Upper extreme right: One of the best examples of Boston's "black lace." Master craftsmen developed this highly complicated pattern for a Commonwealth Avenue house. Top center: Beacon Street gateway brought to Boston from an Italian villa years ago. Top left: An elaborate but not lacy fence which lends dignity to a Beacon Street private residence. At bottom: Brookline Village's much-protested 18-ton steel pedestrian barrier which Brookline officials say is justified by its good record of accident prevention.

Hub Wants to Keep 'Iron Lace' Yet Hold High Salvage Standing

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Aroused by increasing United States Government threats to seize their famous old iron, black-lace fences for the war effort, Beacon Hill and Back Bay families today called for an intelligent approach to salvaging drives that will still classify Boston as 100 per cent "cooperative" with Washington yet conserving as much as possible of the beauty and historic value of Old Boston.

"Take our decorative and historic iron fences if they are vitally essential to winning the war," said Eleanor Brigham, prominent River Street resident, "but first of all let us organize a community salvaging committee that will protect us against promiscuous seizures of all types of metals."

The militant uprising of Beacon Hillites follows closely upon a statement made to Congress by national production chief Donald M. Nelson to the effect that raw material shortages "might force the seizure of metal fences, gates, statuary and other works." And being iron fence conscious, all of Boston thinks sentimentally of its great metal barriers and decorative gateways surrounding the Public Garden, the Common, and most of its famous old private and public buildings.

Keep Pieces of Art

But how would Beacon Hill, Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street be without their imposing decorative and often costly, metal fences? Probably as bare as Brookline Village, said Miss Brigham, without its 1,200 foot, 18-ton steel pedestrian fence that went up at a time when the scarcity of metal brought floods of protests against this seeming waste of military production.

Both the town of Brookline and the families who own their homes on Beacon Hill and in the Back Bay tried to justify their demands for some sort of expert committee to segregate those fences that could come down with little sacrifice of beauty and economic worth from those that should be kept up as long as possible on the basis of their value to the community.

On the other hand, Daniel Lacey, Superintendent of Streets in Brookline followed Miss Brigham's example, declaring: "If the pedestrian fence is needed to win the war, take it down and welcome. War changes the circumstances, and it may be that the 1,200-foot fence with its 18 tons of steel is worth more to the war effort now than it is to the saving of pedestrian accidents."

Brookline Fence Cost $6,500

Mr. Lacey declared that it was unfortunate that the fence had to be constructed at a period when metal conservation was uppermost in the public consciousness. Other Town officials said that the fence cost only $6,500 and saved $1,000,000 in contemplated expenditures for an overpass. Brookline Village, they said, has been one of the worst accident spots in Massachusetts, but since the fence was completed two months ago, "there has not been an accident here."

Beacon Hill families, however, were concerned chiefly with the recreational and beautification value of their famous iron fences that help to maintain Boston as a tourist attraction. Some of these old fences cost thousands of dollars and were shipped here from all parts of the world. Others came over in heavy merchant ships as ballast. One house on Beacon Street is surrounded by a highly decorative piece of iron cobwebbing taken from in front of one of Italy's oldest castles.

The designs on the fences are as varied as they are decorative. Great scrolls and intricate patterns have been woven together by master craftsmen into fences that easily fall into the category of art museum pieces. Their iron pieces reach in some places to second story windows, lending formality and dignity to homes that have long sheltered some of Boston's oldest families. Others run up to only a couple of feet and are as simple as straight horizontal and vertical cross bars.

"Yes," Miss Brigham concluded, "we would feel sad to lose our iron fences, but we would feel far more sad should the Government take these fences without a careful inventory of all scrap metals in these parts to make sure that we salvage as much as possible of our City's beauty from the destructiveness of war."

Carillonneurs' Guild Meeting At Wellesley

The fourth Congress of the Guild of the Carillonneurs of North America will be held at Wellesley College from Monday to Wednesday, June 29, 30, and July 1, when members will gather as guests of the Conference of Church Work and the Conference of the Wellesley College Carillonneurs.

On Monday morning, one of the visiting carillonneurs will play on the Tilton Carillon, Norwood, from 10 to 12 noon, the members being entertained there for luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce of Norwood.

That afternoon, another concert will take place at Cohasset, Mass., on the Bancroft Carillon, from 4 to 5, after which members will be entertained at supper by Mrs. Bancroft, of Cohasset.

Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, Kamile LeFevre, President of the Guild, and Carillonneur of Riverside Church, New York City, will give a concert on the Bancroft Carillon.

On Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, Percival Price, formerly Dominion Carillonneur of Canada, and now Carillonneur and Instructor of Music at Ann Arbor, Mich., will give a concert on the Wellesley College Carillon.

Permits Hinge On Use Stamps

Permits for pleasure craft will not be issued by the United States Coast Guard until their owners have purchased a Federal Use Tax Stamp, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts, announces.

Arrangements with the Commandant of the U. S. C. G. provide for the refusal of requests for permits unless the owner can display a stamp or receipt denoting payment of such tax. All pleasure boats 16 feet or more propelled by machinery, sail or boat are subject to the tax.

The amount of the tax varies according to the over-all length of the boat, Mr. Hassett said.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Fashion Authority

Spanish Ships Are Charged With Aiding Nazi Submarines

Log of the Port of Boston

While Brazil is reported to be hunting a possible U-boat base in isolated areas along the northern coast of that country, the skipper of an American steamer who brought his ship to an Atlantic port recently from South America declared that Spanish ships are "co-operating" with Nazi submarines, according to reports in marine circles of Boston.

Spanish ships were charged with sending out false radio messages, asking any ship hearing it to relay the message to some distant port on the plea that the Spanish ship had too short a radio range. These messages are on the air day and night, the skipper said, with the obvious hope that some unsuspecting radio operator would respond, giving away his position and enabling the submarines to locate the ship for attack. American and United Nations operators, however, are under strict orders not to use their radio at sea.

Previous reports from Washington and certain South American cities have charged Spanish vessels with actual refueling of Nazi submarines, which, if true, would account for their ability to continue to operate successfully so far from home bases.

Cargo Weights

Gross weight of each package in the cargo of ships coming into American ports from other nations must be shown on the ship's manifest in pounds, on and after Aug. 1, according to revised orders from the Treasury Department in Washington. The order was originally to take effect July 1. Customs officials also must require cubic measure to be shown for its items paying freight rates on a space tonnage basis. Some commercial shipping companies have provided information on weights, usually in kilograms, for several years, but many fail to do so and will now be obliged to give the extra information. Some shipping interests are reported to be considering protesting the ruling.

New Uniforms

Uniforms of customs inspectors and guards have been altered for the first time in a half century. The new uniforms must be worn beginning July 1—start of the Federal fiscal year. About 200 officials are affected at Boston. The new uniform consists of double-breasted blue-serge suits with brass buttons, black ties, white shirts, black oxford shoes, black socks and "Pershing" caps of bluish gray showing the customs insignia as on military caps.

Mutrie in Service

Joseph A. Mutrie, Assistant Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has received a commission in the United States Coast Guard as a Lieutenant.

Port Auditor

The United States Maritime Commission has established an audit office at Boston, with James H. Keane, formerly of the Sprague Steamship Lines and Peabody & Lane, as Port Auditor.

Seamen's Welfare Agencies Open Conference in Portland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, June 27—Delegates from the chief seaports of the United States and Canada gathered here today for the 11th annual conference of the National Association of Seamen's Welfare Agencies, opening today and continuing through June 30.

The Portland Seamen's Friend Society, of which Charles B. Rodway is Superintendent, is host to the delegates. Conference headquarters are at the Falmouth Hotel, where the first day's sessions will be held, with the general theme of the conference "Wartime Service to Merchant Seamen."

First events will be the meeting of the Board of Managers and Finance Committee at 4 p. m. today, followed by supper at the hotel and inspection of the new building of the Portland Seamen's Friend Society at 375 Fore St.

Church Services

Clerical members of the conference are to take part in morning services in the various churches of Portland tomorrow, and preach sermons. The Rev. Harold H. Kelley, Director of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, is to preach in St. Luke's Cathedral at the invitation of the Dean, the Very Rev. Powell M. Dawley. In the afternoon the delegates are to visit Camp O-At-Ka on Sebago Lake by courtesy of the Episcopal City Mission of Boston.

General sessions begin Monday with discussion of "Our Vast Shipbuilding Program," by William S. Newell, President of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine; "The United States Maritime Training Service in Action," by Charles A. Leavitt, who will also summarize Coast Guard and Maritime Commission programs, and a round-table discussion on new ways of serving merchant seamen during the war, with Harry J. Pearson, Director of the Seamen's Club of Boston, presiding.

Work Accomplished

Monday afternoon, Capt. Christopher Tracy of the British Shipping Mission at Portland will give an account of recent work done for Navy and Merchant seamen of the United States. A round-table discussion, led by Frank P. Mitchell, Executive Secretary of "The Anchorage" in Baltimore, is to consider recruiting and training of personnel of seamen's welfare agencies and wartime problems in operating these agencies.

On Monday evening the Propeller Club of Portland will meet with the delegates for dinner at the Hotel Lafayette, when Marshall E. Dimock, in charge of the Division of Recruiting and Manning, War Shipping Administration, is to speak on "Maritime Personnel and Morale Problems During the War." Malcolm H. McGann, Port Agent of the United States Maritime Commission at Boston, is to bring greetings to the delegates.

Discussion of "Women's Work for Seamen" and "Gaining the Support of the Community" will feature the morning session Tuesday, with a cruise in Casco Bay scheduled after luncheon on the boat of the Maine Sea Coast Missionary Society.

Somerville Names Auxiliary Police

Somerville Aldermen have confirmed 338 members of the City's Auxiliary Police Force with the specification that no nonresident hold a rank higher than patrolman.

A proposal that nonresidents be stricken from the Auxiliary Police rolls was defeated by a vote of 5 to 3.

A STEARNS SALE

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An early clearance of spring and summer styles in our exclusive Shenanigans . . sandal and open oxford models. Every size in the sale, but not in every model and color. Second floor.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Regular performance Sunday evening 8:30. No performance Monday evening.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Theater," by Somerset Maugham, starring Elissa Landi. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30
Triumphal March from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ..... Strauss
"Spring," for String Orchestra ..... Grieg
Fifth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms
"El Salon México" ..... Copland
Variations on a Nursery Song, for Orchestra and Piano Obligato Dohnanyi
Soloist: Harold Rubens
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"The Toy Trumpet" ..... Scott
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Kurt Appel-Baum, pianist, 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Laburnum Grove," Edmund Gwenn and Cedric Hardwicke. 2:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Fenway—
"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "In Old California," John Wayne and Binnie Barnes. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:55. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day, Barry Nelson. 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10. "In Old California," John Wayne and Binnie Barnes. 11:00 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—
"Private Buckaroo," Joe E. Lewis and Dick Foran. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:15, 7:40, 10:10. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Joseph Allen, Jr., and Mary Howard. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:13, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Our Russian Front," "West Point on the Hudson," "Lake Carrier," "Pete Smith's 'Acro-Batty,'" "Stranger Than Fiction," "Keep 'Em Rolling," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield, 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telepix—
"Japanese Menace," "Donald Duck," "Emil Coleman," "Traveltalk," "Pete Smith," "Picture People," "Byrd's Antarctic Outpost," and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Tower of Terror," 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce and Milton Berle. 2:35, 5:35, 8:26. "Fantasia." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9:05 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9. "All American Co-ed," F. Langford. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. Continuous 1:45-11.
Allston: "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrew Sisters. "Secrets of Wasteland," Bill Boyd. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Hellzapoppin'," Olsen and Johnson. "Kid from Kansas," Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 2. Evenings, continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mr Bug Goes to Town." 1:59, 8. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 3:24, 9:49.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 5:10, 8:06. "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier. 3:26, 6:22, 9:29.
Cleveland Circle: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. Continuous from 2 p. m.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "All American Co-ed," F. Langford. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Outlaws of the Desert," William Boyd. 2 and 8.
University: "A Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Berry. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Tough as They Come," with the East Side Kids. "Shepherd of the Ozarks," Weaver Brothers. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 2:59, 6:23, 9:28. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:31, 4:59, 8:04.
Codman Square: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2:51, 7, 9:28. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 2:04, 8:45.
Park: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper, "Pacific Blckout," Robert Preston. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:36, 9:51. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:54, 8:09.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Ann Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 2:30, 6, 9. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYN—Open-Air Theater: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "All America Co-ed," F. Langford and J. Downes. 2, 5:12, 8:25. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 2:54, 6:02, 9:18.
Maplewood: "King of Texas Rangers," serial No. 3, Sammy Baugh. 2:05, 5:05, 8. "King of Dodge City," Bill Elliott, Tex Ritter. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "Close Call—Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay. 3:33, 6:33, 9:28.
Mystic: "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Don Barry and Alan Curtis. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Strand: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:20, 6:35, 9:35. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2:15, 5:30, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:25, 4:43, 8:01. "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 2:56, 6:14, 9:32.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "North of the Klondike," Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:50, 6:45, 10. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. 2:20, 8:25.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce, Brod Crawford, 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Mayor of 44th Street," Ann Shirley. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "S. O. S. Coast Guard." Ralph Byrd and Bela Lugosi. "She's in the Army," Veda Anna Borg. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Mister V." Leslie Howard "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey and Kent Taylor. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Joan of Paris." Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid. "Dumbo," 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Joan of Paris." Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid. "Dumbo," 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Carole Landis. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth and Zazu Pitts. Continued from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 2 and 8.
Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and Carole Lombard. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides." Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 2 and 8

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Riders of the Timberline," William Boyd. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Hellzapoppin'," Olsen and Johnson. "Dangerous Game," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45 p. m.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Borrowed Hero," Alan Baxter and Florence Rice. 2:06, 7:51. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard and Raymond Massey. 3:20, 9:05.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "2 Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf." Warren William and Ruth Ford. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Playmates," Kay Kayser and John Barrymore. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Our Russian Front," Walter Huston. 2:35, 8:20.

Australia's Battle on Home Front

Continued from Page 1

further complicated its position—such as inadequate north and south communications through central Australia and railroad abnormalities. The former has been rectified since the beginning of the war by the construction of a 1,000-mile roadway across the central desert. The latter cannot be completely corrected within a few months.

Joint Efforts

What is happening now in the campaign on Australia's home front will rank as one of the most notable achievements of the war. It is an American-Australian effort with both sides putting all it has into the job at hand and with dynamic personalities from both countries proving that improvisation, when resulting from careful planning, can achieve more than all the red tape put together.

In the current year $200,000,000 is to be spent on new works and improvements in existing facilities. This covers 1,500 large scale projects and 10,000 smaller works.

From this program more than 100 new airfields already have been built in the past three months and more than double that number are under construction or projected. When they are finished there will be many thousands of miles of prepared runways sufficient to take, under any circumstances, all the bomber and fighter planes ever likely to come to this country.

Strategic Highways

A strategic network of roads is another item that has high priority. Much of this work consists of making the existing "buah" tracks capable of carrying heavy traffic and improving unmetalled roads and widening main thoroughfares. But at least one brand new arterial highway supplying a vital transport need is cutting through the virgin wastelands at the rate of two miles a day. Another urgent need is the improvement of port facilities to handle increased overseas traffic and coastwise freight.

This entails making provisions for depots for reserve supplies, building access roads to railway sidings to speed up the clearance of cargoes, and improvements in the unloading mechanism.

All this nation-wide activity is being carried out against a background of difficulties which would be unknown in the United States, such as shortages in labor, construction equipment, and material.

Australia's labor problem has nearly reached that of a mathematical impasse, two into one won't go. There are scarcely 2,500,000 males between the ages of 14 and 65. The labor pool has been heavily drawn upon for the armed forces, home defense, and war industry. It has already been found necessary to comb through nonessential services and industries to find men for the growing war demands.

Construction Needs

Construction equipment is equally scarce in a country whose industrial development is still in its early teens. For materials they have been thrown back upon the resources of the country, which though large are mostly unexploited.

These problems of bringing sufficient labor equipment and material to places where they are wanted has been given to an Allied Works Council, a newly formed body with almost unlimited powers which works in the closest cooperation with the military chiefs. It has absolute authority to requisition plants and materials and to press men into service if they cannot be found voluntarily. Every scrap of constructional machinery anywhere in the country is at its call for the national effort.

There are many other problems to this home-front campaign which can only be solved by careful organization. For instance, it is impossible to rectify within a few months the defects in the railway system. There is not time to build new rolling stock, provide more locomotives, undertake the construction of extensive loop-line sidings. The only possible policy to adopt is to take full advantage of what exists and cut down to a minimum all nonessential haulage.

Time Is Key to Problem

Time is the essence of this war in the Southwest Pacific. This war is a war of survival of the quickest. According to Brig. Gen. H. J. Casey, United States Engineering Corps, who was widely known in the Philippines as the originator of "Casey's cocktails"—bamboo grenades used with deadly effect against the Japanese—it is better to have three or four airfields with reasonable facilities than to spend the same time and labor and materials in constructing one airfield designed to peacetime standards.

That is broadly the principle being followed in equipping Australia in treble quick time with the power for offensive action. This is one aspect of the situation that those who shout the loudest for an immediate Allied offensive from Australia do not stop to consider. No offensive is possible until the foundations for it have been laid throughout the vast stretches of this previously undeveloped country. When that offensive will come depends upon the success of American and Australian engineers to pave the way over which advancing armies must roll.

Australian Unions Plan Mobile Units

Recorded by CBS

Melbourne, June 27

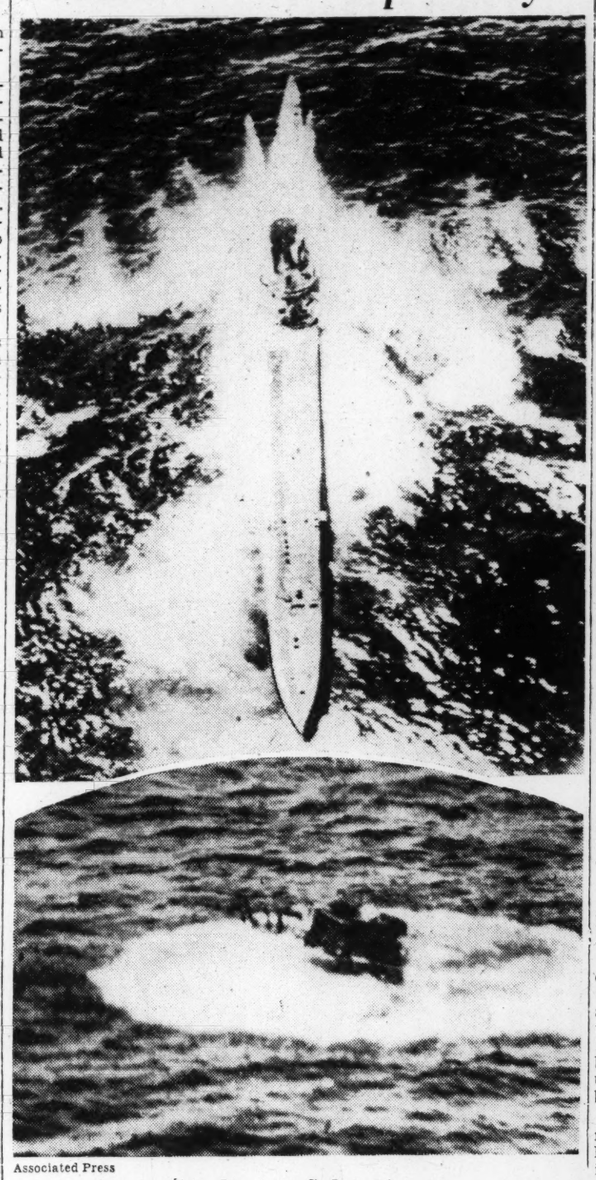
Australian trade unions are considering a plan to form a volunteer emergency mobile unit to eliminate every kind of shipping holdup, the Australian radio said.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union secretary said the proposed unit would consist of skippers, sailors, machinists, welders, pattern-makers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, carpenters and other tradesmen.

The idea was that when an urgent demand arose, the men required would be transferred from their usual employment, and would return to their normal work after completion of the urgent job. Men from the bench and from the workshops of aircraft factories, or men fully engaged in other war work are not required.

In a circular to members, the Amalgamated Engineering Union emphasizes the need to keep all ships in repair and constantly moving.

Duels for Sea Supremacy



Associated Press

Airplane vs. Submarine

U-boat loses round in never-ending battle. Craft is shown attempting to submerge as British Sunderland flying boat sprays it with fire from its guns. Plane found the Axis submarine in the Bay of Biscay on its way to raid Atlantic shipping. Plane's bombs forced U-boat to surface where the undersea boat replied to the attack with its own deck guns. Later submarine dived again, leaving a trail of oil as it headed back toward the coast. Lower: U-boat forced to the surface by bombs dropped by a Royal Air Force Whitley bomber.

Profits Curb To Cut Costs Of War to U. S.

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gressional Committees began to focus the light of publicity upon profiteering, deliberate or unintentional.

Voluntary Returns

There are several examples of companies which voluntarily gave back profits which they did not expect would be forthcoming when they first accepted the contracts.

The Sperry Company had already consented to a surrender of fully $100,000,000 in profits and Continental Motors to a surrender of $39,000,000 before the Congressional investigation turned to these cases.

It is, however, important to understand that the recapture of all of these excessive profits through renegotiation of contracts represent a gross, not a net, return to the Government. The re-examination of the contracts is desirable because excess profits are agreed to be undesirable and every economy is all to the good. But the very strong restraint which the current 94 per cent excess profits tax already exerts on exorbitant profits in war industries is illustrated in what would happen to the $1,000,000,000 of profits which the Army is in the process of recapturing. What would happen would be that $940,000,000 would came back to the Government in taxes anyway. Thus, in renegotiating $1,000,000,000 of profits out of war contracts, the Army saves the Government $60,000,000, less the expense of doing it.

Large Moral Victory

The net result appears to be a large moral victory and a small financial victory.

Undoubtedly Congress added a degree of impetus to the renegotiation of some of these contracts, and now Congress is getting after the dollar-a-year men of the War Production Board's chemical branch to find out what is holding up the production of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, in fact, is pretty sure it knows the reason and it accuses industrialists of sidetracking the program for fear that it will set the stage for postwar competition which will be harmful to their companies.

"Such meticulous care to avoid the possibility of postwar competition," the Committee said, "may bespeak a high degree of business shrewdness, but it likewise portrays a serious failure to appreciate the necessity of keeping America on wheels and wining the war."

Wants Rubber Branch

The Committee sought Senate approval of legislation to establish a rubber supply agency which would be required to have rubber produced from alcohol.

"The subcommittee has had undisputed evidence presented to it by outstanding chemists and engineers of national reputation," the Committee report said, "to justify the conclusion that the quickest way to bring about the production of synethic rubber, with the use of the least amount of critical materials, is through the conversion of alcohol from grain or forest products to butadiene, the principal ingredient necessary for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

"There is no explanation by any responsible official of why this country in setting up a program for the production of synthetic rubber gave consideration only to untried laboratory experiments from petroleum," the report continued, "which will require twice the time and many times the critical material needed to produce the same synthetic rubber from alcohol.

King and Queen See AEF In Impressive War Show

Continued from Page 1

munication system and after hearing it explained the King asked the Queen if she would like to speak into the hand-microphone.

"What shall I say?" she asked.

While Sergeant John Murray of Des Moines, Iowa, was telling the reception operator on the radio, "You've got a big honor coming—you are going to be talked to by some one you have heard about," the King handed the Queen a specimen message she had been studying and Her Majesty then made one of the most astounding Royal proclamations of all time.

"We are receiving artillery fire direct from the front," she declared.

The King laughed heartily and remarked, "That will shake him."

To the subsequent inquiry, "Any answer?" in a voice quite audible to me she replied firmly, "No."

Another item that went over big with the King was the close order drill incorporating such spectacular ceremonial features as "to the winds" and the 28-count silent manual both of which were spontaneously applauded by spectators. As the former movement suddenly sent four ranks of marching columns separately north, south, east, and west and brought them solidly together again, the King smilingly remarked to Maj. Gen. Russel P. Hartle, Commander of the AEF in Ireland, "I think we ought to introduce that in the British Army."

Lunches With Soldiers

One of the 32 enlisted men who at the King's special request took lunch in the mess hall with the royal party summed up the two-way enjoyment of this "All American Day" amid the green and gold scenery of the Irish mountains and seaside when he said of the King and Queen: "You don't even have to talk to them to feel how friendly they are."

At least one "old Irish mother," such as they sing about in the Irish ballads, feels the same way, for she climbed up to the knoll from which the King and Queen were watching the elaborate exercise in the afternoon, and leaned over the low stone wall to exchange smiles with the Queen.

Like all wartime movements of royalty, the first visit of their majesties to Northern Ireland since their coronation in 1937 was a secret, but after they had landed from the cruiser at the Belfast docks, the news of their arrival spread quickly around, and in nearly every little village through which the royal motor convoy passed there was a cluster of cheering inhabitants and a display of Union Jacks.

The first hint of its vivid split-second military pageant that the United States forces had in store for their guests came at the close of the inaugural march that took the infantry columns, with band playing and the Stars and Stripes flying, before the saluting stand flanked by the national flags of the United States and Britain. For the spectators had scarcely turned around toward the second theatre of action set in rear of the platform than the vanguard of tanks came surging across the gorseland there, crashing through a wooden shack and a stone wall specially built for them to demolish, surmounting a pile of big tree trunks, and thundering to the ground from them with an impact that literally made the earth shake.

Then the King and Queen inspected the drawn-up ranks of American light tanks known here as "honeys" the famous "General Grant" medium tanks, and all the diverse vehicles that go with modern armored formation, including travelling cranes. The Queen was particularly interested in the comprehensive field kitchen equipment.

This cross section of the most powerful striking arm in the new mechanized army of the United States was one good reason why the King described the day's display as "magnificent."

Fire Power Shown

Later there was the revelation of great fire power by tanks, riflemen, motorcyclists armed with submachine guns, gunners with light and heavy machine guns, 37 millimeter caliber antitank guns, and 60 and 81 millimeter mortars.

The standard of rapid marksmanship at small moving targets half a mile away was extremely high and the medium tanks, firing as they advanced, made short work of a building on a distant hillside. Tracer ammunition underlined the consistent accuracy in streaks of fire.

The scene in the mess made a colorful picture when their Majesties sat down with General Hartle and his men to a lunch of roast beef, canned peas, tomatoes, white bread, cherry pie and a beverage.

General Hartle had the King on his right, the Queen on his left, and on the left of the Queen was Mr. Winant, his dark suit contrasting with the Queen's powder blue ensemble and the company's general tone of khaki, relieved by a splash of red tabs on the British staff officers' tunics at top table, and the twinkle of their brass buttons in the flicker of candles set before the King and Queen. On the wall behind General Hartle were crossed the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

The regimental band was playing outside and I am told that the King made a special request that they should play "The Old Grey Mare." It seems that the bandsmen didn't have music for that number with them—but my informant said they played it from memory in good style.

The program in the afternoon was a comprehensive exercise in the mountains where from a natural grandstand their Majesties saw an attack develop on a nearby ridge while Lieut. Kermit Hansen, of Omaha, Neb., a professional broadcaster until he joined the Army, gave a first class commentary explaining the co-operation of infantry, tanks and artillery.

A last memory of the royal visit was the king and queen climbing into a little "jeep" runabout car, one of which had been specially modified for the Queen's greater comfort, waving au revoir to their American hosts as they wound down the steep hill to resume the social program among the Ulster folk they had begun the previous day.

Messages Exchanged

After the visit was over, the King sent this message to General Hartle: "The Queen and I thank you sincerely for your kind hospitality and for the most interesting and enjoyable day which we shall long remember.

"I should be grateful if you would convey to all members of the United States forces in Northern Ireland who participated in the demonstration and operation my hearty congratulations on the impressive efficiency with which they were carried out."

"The troops under my command appreciated your recognition of their efforts on this day and wish me to re-emphasize the pleasure and moral uplift the interest of yourself and that of Her Majesty the Queen gives them," General Hartle replied.

"They join with me in my sincere thanks for your interest in the contribution to our welfare and in my prayers that God may bless you both."

Rommel Opens Attack on British at Matruh

Continued from Page 1

motor torpedo boats had arrived to augment the British Fleet.

Capable of a speed of more than 45 knots, the craft already are credited with sinking three Axis vessels off Libya and removing several hundred British soldiers and sailors from Tobruk under heavy bombardment just before that port fell last Sunday.

British warships are standing by for orders to steam out and engage coastal formations from the sea.

The main invasion force was made up of three armored divisions supported by motorized infantry and the initiative was clearly still in their hands.

Cairo observers said they had three possible courses:

1. A frontal attack on Matruh.
2. An attempt to negotiate the hill-rimmed salt and sand marshes of the Qattara depression.
3. To swing south toward the Nile by way of the Siwa Oasis.

The British ruled out none of these possibilities, but said that—on the basis of present dispositions—the first appeared to be most likely.

The British communiqué which divulged that Axis troops had approached within 15 miles of Matruh said the position of enemy armored divisions indicated that they had encountered only light parrying action by British mobile forces.

"There was no major engagement Friday," the communiqué said. "Our covering forces were in contact with the enemy's forward troops throughout the day."

Russian Fronts

Russian dispatches indicated that the Germans were continuing to move reserves to the Sevastopol Front. The Moscow newspaper Pravda said several infantry regiments had been transferred in the last few days to the outskirts of the besieged city.

At the same time, Russian advices declared the assault groups had dwindled from regiments or whole divisions to companies and battalions, an evidence of the rising strain of the campaign upon Axis manpower.

Berlin announced that German and Rumanian troops had captured more Soviet positions and pill boxes on the Sevastopol Front.

It also was claimed in the Nazi Capital that renewed Russian attempts to regain a foothold on the Kerch Peninsula coast, 160 miles northeast of Sevastopol, were repulsed before troops were able to land.

The German High Command said Soviet detachments pocketed in an area of the central front had been wiped out with the slaying of 4,000 men and the capture of 9,000 others.

In announcing that Nazi and Rumanian troops had captured Izyum, a railroad town on the west bank of the Donets River 70 miles southwest of Kharkov, the German High Command implied Axis control of the whole triangular area between Kharkov, Izyum, and newly occupied Kupyansk.

Large Nazi reserves of tanks and infantry were said to have been thrown into the conflict against the reinforced Russians.

"As the result of fierce battles, populated places are continually changing hands," the Soviet Information Bureau said. "We are inflicting heavy losses."

A Berlin radiocast said Red Army defenses were strong and intricate, this being coupled with a statement that the High Command considered the attacks, "aimed at shortening the front line, a full success." Engineers of a single German battalion were reported to have removed 1,500 tank mines and destroyed 15 stationary flamethrowers in front of their sector in a day.

Russian dispatches said 6 of 14 Nazi bombers which approached Moscow had been shot down Thursday night without a Soviet loss "and the others turned tail."

The Free French news agency in London reported several Nazi troop ships were sunk and harbor installations fired in an attack by more than 100 Soviet bombers on a Finnish port near Leningrad.

Nazi Raid

German bombers apparently were seeking to retaliate for the RAF's mass assault on Bremen Thursday night when they struck sharply at an East Anglian town Friday night, doing widespread damage with high explosives and firebombs.

Several large fires were started by the Nazi raiders, some of which dived almost to housetop level in defiance of heavy antiaircraft fire and British night fighters.

Many private homes and business establishments were damaged and the wing of a hospital was burned out.

The RAF did not engage in any large-scale offensive activity Friday night.

Sinkings

The Navy Department in Washington has disclosed the sinking of two more ships—a small United States cargo craft and a medium-sized British vessel—the first in the Gulf of Mexico May 4 and the other in South American waters about two weeks ago.

In the Gulf of Mexico, 23 seamen were rescued from the American ship and 5 others were missing. Only two of the 60-man crew of the British vessel were missing.

Reports that Baron Edgar von Spiegel, World War U-boat commander and later German Consul at New Orleans, may be operating one of the undersea raiders now harrassing Caribbean shipping gained strength with the story of an Army officer who survived a recent sinking.

The officer, Lieut. John Paxon, said on reaching Clearwater, Fla., that the commander of the sub that sank his ship introduced himself to survivors in a lifeboat as Baron von Spiegel, speaking in perfect English.

Meanwhile, the alert Navy gun crew of a United States cargo ship is believed to have sunk an Axis submarine off the coast of Cuba.

Capt. John E. Ellison said the raider was taken by surprise and did not have time to fire torpedoes or get its deck guns into action.

China Fronts

Few details were available on the progress of the fighting in China. A Tokyo broadcast said Japanese forces in the southwestern Province of Kwangtung had opened a general offensive against Chinese troops southeast of Tsungfa and forced Chinese soldiers of the 152nd and 53rd Divisions to flee into surrounding mountains.

Tsungfa is about 50 miles northeast of Canton. Chinese troops, dispatches said, were based on Chintung and Lotung southteast of Tsungfa.

Aleutians

The 550 natives evacuated from the Pribliofs and from Atka Island were taken to an old cannery at Funter Bay, Admiralty Island, and to an abandoned saltery at Killisnoo, in the Alexander Archipelago, both in Southern Alaska.

The Pribilofs, a Bering Sea group, are often called "the fur seal islands" because of the immense herds (estimated in recent years at 1,500,000) which annually migrate to the rookeries there.

Atka is one of the larger of the westernmost Aleutian islands. It is about midway between Dutch Harbor and Kiska Island, where the Navy has reported a Japanese landing.

Australia

Survivors arriving at an Australian port have disclosed the sinking by Japanese torpedoes of two Allied merchant ships in the Pacific.

All of the crew of a freighter with the exception of antiaicraft gunners were saved after days of drifting. The submarine attacked without warning. The second ship was torpedoed after it attempted to tow the freighter into port.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced that Alllied interceptor planes which engaged 18 heavy Japanese bombers Friday over Port Moresby, New Guinea, probably shot down 6 to 10 of them.

British Convoys and Patrols Keeping Nazi U-Boats at Bay

Continued from Page 1

built planes: Hudsons and Catalinas. Some of the work, however, has been done by British-built Sunderlands and, to a lesser extent, by Blenheims and Ansons.

There is a popular misconception that these planes have sunk a great many U-boats. This is not the case. Probably not more than half a dozen enemy submarines have been sunk by airplanes of the Coastal Command off the shores of Britain. There have been, of course, exceptional instances, such as that which occurred some months ago when a Hudson actually captured a German submarine and brought it into port.

Normally, however, the role of these planes is one of reconnaissance. They act as spotters, keeping a 24-hour watch over the sea lanes. On occasion, they may drop bombs or depth charges on U-boats, but as a general rule their part in the submarine hunt is to pass the work along to destroyers, corvettes, or other fast coastal craft. In practice, it has been found that U-boats have a healthy respect for this combination, and tend to keep clear of waters which are closely patrolled in the air as well as on the surface.

3. Catapult planes on merchant ships: Arming of merchant shipping not only with guns to be used against submarines but also with fighter planes which are catapulted from larger merchant vessels has proved to be a successful deterrent to combined submarine and air attacks. The Germans obviously have built up a complete system of co-operation and communication between submarines and long-range bombers.

The British have put fast heavily armed fighter planes on as many merchant ships as possible and these are catapulted into the air whenever German bombers or reconnaissance planes appear. These have been found an effective discouragement not only to air attacks but also to a combined air and U-boat offensive. It is a costly method of defense, however, since fighter planes are virtually certain to be lost at sea—unless the ship happens to be near enough to home to allow it to reach land. The pilots, however, usually are picked up. They either bail out or, in some cases, make a pancake landing.

4. Improved Efficiency of Submarine Detector Instruments: Constant efforts have been made by the Admiralty to develop and perfect detector devices used in locating submarines. A great deal also has been done to improve the skill of the men who use these instruments. While it is impossible to give details of recent improvements in antisubmarine devices, it is presumed that the benefits of British experience are available to the United States Navy.

5. Co-ordinated Naval and Air Effort: The success of Britain's effort to keep the U-boat away from its shores must, in the last analysis, be attributed to the initiative, enthusiasm, and devotion to duty of the men both in planes and on ships who are intrusted with the task of meeting the submarine menace. The closest cooperation exists between the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy in carrying out this task. There not only has been effective co-ordination at the top, but the zeal of airmen and sailors who have taken special pride in keeping the U-boats at bay has had a great deal to do with the good results that have been achieved.

Prices and Your Purse: Consumer Calendar

Continued from Page 1

tailed by the War Production Board.

Simplification of shades is expected to lead to a saving in containers.

Lipsticks of the future will come in paper or wood holders. Paper cream jar covers have been de-

Saving Strategy

The OPA Consumer Division suggests that you save candy jars, mayonnaise jars, lipstick holders, cold cream jars, lotion bottles, vanities, rouge compacts, and all metal, plastic, and glass containers—just in case.

Cocoa Cut

A 14 per cent reduction in cocoa beans processed for consumer use indicates that Atlantic Coast submarine sinkings are on the increase.

All the WPB says is that "recent shipping developments have jeopardized anticipated imports." Cocoa beans are imported chiefly from Africa and from South America.

Brides' Department

The OPA's Consumer Division issues these hints to June brides about keeping electric ranges from wearing out:

Give your range daily cleaning care. Food spilled on open surface units should be burned off; cleaning the units with a stiff brush or sharp instruments may damage the heating coils. Salt spilled on the coils is particularly injurious.

Once a week remove all the parts and clean the porcelain enamel lining of the oven with warm water and soap. If units are not operating satisfactorily, call in the repair man promptly.

$5, Please

Don't forget to buy your auto use tax stamp by July 1. When you go to register for gasoline, you will be asked the serial number on your tax stamp. Actually, of course, the gasoline registrar will have no authority to make you buy one.

No Fair

Defense Transportation Administrator Joseph Eastman is sticking to his ban on state and county fairs, despite protests from all parts of the country. While postponement of fairs will be a deprivation to the farm, he says, "it will be by no means an intolerable deprivation."

Farmers are asking Mr. Eastman why he did not also ban attendance at races, baseball games, and the like.

More British Air Recruits

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 27 (CP)—The United Kingdom will supply 40 per cent of the air crew recruits to be trained in Canada under the new British Commonwealth Air Training Plan agreement, it has been disclosed here.

That will leave 60 per cent of the recruits to be supplied by Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, the other nations participating in the agreement.

Under the original agreement of 1939, to be replaced by the new one as of July 1, Canada provided 50 per cent of the trainees and the other three countries the remaining 20 per cent.

In addition to its contribution of recruits to the air training plan schools, however, the Royal Air Force established a number of its own schools in Canada. Under the new agreement these schools retain their RAF identity, but any further schools established in Canada will be Royal Canadian Air Force schools.

In a statement summarizing the agreement, Air Minister C. G. Power said the expanded training program could be carried out without an extensive building program, but some shifting of schools would be necessary.

"There will be a considerable expansion in the number of air crews to be trained under the new agreement," he said, "but the machinery, in terms of airdromes and major physical capacity, already has the potential capacity to meet this increase."

Some schools would be doubled in capacity. Some would move to new locations to give place to other schools, perhaps of a different type. Some such changes are in progress.

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Quick Shifts by Luftwaffe Offset Divided Power

Night fighters on guard in Germany placed as low at 500 — Losses rated ahead of output.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 27—The report that large numbers of German airplanes have been transferred to Libya to support General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's attack on Egypt, that Nazi gliders and parachute carriers have been concentrated newly on Greece and Crete and that dive-bomber formations have been strongly augmented on the southernmost Russian front emphasize the heavy strain the war is imposing now on the Luftwaffe.

The total strength of the German air force is estimated here to be now about 5,000 first-line operational aircraft. This number, which does not include reserves, gliders, or transport planes of any kind, is 1,500 fewer than the aggregate with which the Luftwaffe was credited at the outset of the Russian campaign a year ago.

The decline is attributed to the successes of the Red air force and production difficulties in Germany caused by shortage of manpower.

Large numbers of women have been introduced in aircraft factories whence large numbers of skilled soldiers have been withdrawn to rejoin their units on the eastern front after an "industrial leave."

Losses Ahead of Output

Nazi production of planes last winter was not, it is believed here, able to offset losses due to action, training, and general wear and tear.

Linked up with the wholesale loss of experienced pilots and crews, these factors are taken here to mean that the Luftwaffe as a whole is a far less formidable weapon than it once was, although its power is still great enough to portend a tremendous battle in European skies before the United Nations can establish conclusive air superiority essential for winning the war.

As the situation is assessed in usually reliable quarters here, about 4,500 Nazi first-line planes are split almost equally three ways —in Russia, in the Mediterranean territories including Africa, and in Western Europe. The remaining 500 or so are believed stationed in Central Europe.

Five Main Fleets

The Luftwaffe's battle order comprises five main fleets of varying sizes. These are dispersed among the various theaters of war according to the Nazi High Command's assessment of the priority of military requirements.

Administrative control of units which are given over to Army cooperation duties is independent of the Army and remains with the Luftwaffe. They are under military command for operational purposes.

In the whole air setup there is specialization upon flexibility which enables German air strength of any type to be concentrated speedily where needed at the right time and redistributed rapidly afterward.

The whirlwind capture of Tobruk with dive bombers ready in strength to blow the place to pieces unless the garrison surrendered is an illustration of this efficient timing.

So is the recent intensification of air assault on Sevastopol. A classic example of these quick-time mobilization possibilities, however, was the elaborate fighter and bomber protection given to the Nazi battleships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz Eugen from airdromes as far away as Italy during the historic naval breakaway through the English Channel from Brest.

One of the Luftwaffe's strongest military assets are the much-traveled dive-bomber formations which owe so much to the training of Colonel General von Richthofen. They have shown up at various times over Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Britain, Mediterranean territories, Yugoslavia and Russia.

General Richthofen himself is a pioneer in the development of close teamwork between tanks and aircraft and the formations he commands contain a higher proportion of Stukas than other German corps. They are called upon preferentially for special jobs.

For consistently maintained all-round operational quality the strongest of the German forces is considered to be the one keeping a watchful eye on approaches from Britain.

Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle's fleet—number three—in northern and southern France and the Low Countries is composed largely of well-seasoned fighters.

He has had useful night-fighter reinforcements since the British boosted up the scale of their bombing raids, but his bomber strength for attacking Britain has been reduced to about 12 wings, including long-range raiders upon Atlantic sea lanes.

Strength in the North

In Norway whence bombers also attack Britain as well as northern routes and where British commando raids have compelled fighter reinforcements, the Germans have part of the Luftwaffe's fifth air fleet commanded by Col. Gen. Hans-Georgen Stumpff.

The other part of this fleet is working from Finland behind the northernmost Russian front. Immediately south of it operating in the Leningrad sector and the Baltic area is the Luftwaffe's first air fleet under Col. Gen. Alfred Keller, himself an outstanding bomber pilot of World War I.

The southernmost Russian sector engages the attention of the fourth air fleet under command of Austrian Col. Gen. Alexander Lohr, who latterly has been using an abundance of dive bombers to help Nazi land forces battle their way eastward via Sevastopol.

In the Moscow sector which the Germans still obviously consider to be highly important there is part of the second air fleet commanded by famous General Field Marshal Albert Kesselring.

His name and fame are more intimately related just now, however, with the other part of the Luftwaffe's second air fleet, located in Italy proper and in Sicily, and combining with the Italian air force to cause the United Nations immense trouble in the skies over Mediterranean waters and Malta. This force has also operated in North Africa under General Fröhlich and recently augmented formidably.

Front and Rear Threat

Particular attention today focuses on the reported accession of Nazi gliders and troop carriers in Greece and Crete, where bombers and fighters have been operating under General Gelmy.

Mention of a concentration of this type takes on special significance in conjunction with the news that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has launched an attack on Egypt from the west, and it raises a threat of British western defenses being attacked simultaneously in front and rear.

The enormous demands made on the Luftwaffe's strength by need to keep this far-flung circle of operational areas in proper air-fighting trim explains why the known fighter defenses in Germany itself are reported now to consist of only about 500 night fighters split up into two divisions under Lieutenant General Kammhuber and Lieutenant Generan von Döring. Airdromes in the occupied countries constitute of course an outer defensive ring.

The other Nazi defense formation is a small force given over to the task of policing the Balkans in a combination known as the German-Rumanian air corps.

By a Staff Artist

Home Defense Weakened by Needs Abroad

Latest available estimates in London of the Luftwaffe's strength show a total of no more than 5,000 first-line planes, excluding transports and gliders. Map shows present distribution of the Luftwaffe into five air fleets, with commanders. White numbers on black backgrounds show numerical distribution.

Ontario to Train Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 50,000 secondary school students in the province are to be given basic cadet training of the Departments of National Defense and National Defense for Air, according to Duncan McArthur, Minister of Education. The course is compulsory, and will be carried out by the teachers in the schools under the direction of the Minister of Education. The Federal departments concerned will give every assistance, not only with respect to the course but also in providing the requisite training for the teachers.

The defense training course, which will not interfere with any Army or Air Force cadet training carried on by the Ministers of National Defense, will start in September, and courses will be held for the teachers this summer.

The new course, drawn up with the collaboration of the Army and the Air Force authorities, will require correlation with other subjects, such as mathematics, science, history, geography, health and physical education. Some of the academic subjects of the curriculum will be made more practical by including part of the proposed course. Instruction will be given in such subjects as map reading, signalling, airmanship, theory of flight, air frames, army and air force organization, internal combustion engines and army specialization. Additional time required for this course may be found by increasing the length of the school day or by taking part of the time now devoted to certain other subjects of the course of study.

Much of the course may be offered to both boys and girls, but where necessary, a parallel course is being prepared for girls. One additional period will be needed for it in Grade X, and in Grades XI, XII, and XIII two additional periods. Ontario universities have agreed to allow some credit for the complete course to students proceeding to a university.

Persian Gulf Port Construction Rushed

BASRA, Iraq, June 26 (AP)—Construction of a new Persian Gulf port to speed supplies to Russia is being pushed vigorously by American noncombatants on a site that previously was nothing but sand and swamp.

Hundreds of bombers, thousands of trucks and much other material have passed through the Persian Gulf to Soviet armies by means of the elaborate organization built up to insure their rapid transport.

The time required to turn about the ships which bring supplies has been reduced by half, according to well-informed sources.

American engineers are engaged in other important developments in the Persian Gulf area, and the British are completing various rail projects, including a link to connect Teheran, the Iran capital, with Tabriz in the north. This will complete an all-rail route from the Gulf to Batum, the Caucausian oil center, Tiflis and Moscow.

At one base, American bombers which are ferried over the South Atlantic, then across Africa and Asia Minor in surprisingly few hops, are speedily put into shape for the Russians. Russian airmen then take them up on their last lap to the battlelines.

Rotary Calls: Prepare For Orderly Peace

TORONTO, June 27 (AP)—More than 8,000 delegates to Rotary International's thirty-third convention headed home yesterday under the injunction of their new President, Fernando Carbajal of Lima, Peru, to be in the forefront of those working for victory and a victorious peace.

This was the keynote as well of distinguished delegates and guests all through the plenary sessions of the five-day convention.

Until peace has returned, Señor Carbajal said, Rotary's principal work is to prepare men for the return of peace, opposing selfish ambitions and desires and building for new generations a world without violence.

Hugh Gibson, former United States Ambassador to Belgium and Brazil, told delegates June 25 that the approach to peace must be started during the war, but before peace treaties are written time should be allowed for destructive forces to abate and for orderly negotiation.

Experience has shown that preparation for peace is as necessary as preparation for war, Mr. Gibson said. Success will only come if intelligent public interest and discussion have brought about an understanding of the problems and have developed support for the governments in making the right sort of peace, he declared.

Might Speed War's End

"In addition there is the possibility that if we develop constructive plans for peace they might even help bring the war to an earlier victorious end," Mr. Gibson declared. "For we must never lose sight of the fact that there are great masses of people in the enemy countries who have no stomach for this war, who are kept at it under the lash of dictatorship and under the threat that they have nothing to hope from the peace and might as well go on to the final decision of arms."

The approach to the actual mechanics of peacemaking will have to be divided into three stages, he continued. First certain immediate measures will be necessary to avert famine and chaos, then there must be an intermediate period for the rebuilding of political life and economic recovery, and finally a period of more or less indefinite duration to make it possible to grapple with the long-view problems which call for a cooling-off of emotions, deliberation and careful development.

A Stronger Democracy

Tom D. Young, President of Rotary International in the British Isles, told the convention that democracy will emerge from the present war a nobler and greater thing.

The United States and the British Empire will be responsible for keeping democracy strong and unassailable, Mr. Young predicted.

"There must be more co-operation among peoples with similar ideals for the good and uplifting of mankind and less of the vanity that any country is the center of the universe," he declared.

"High character in citizenship must be the foundation of a lasting democracy," he added, "and this implies a thinking and educated rank and file. Never are the opportunities for education and citizenship so great as they are today. . . ."

Mr. Young said there already have been changes in the general fabric of democracy in Britain and he cited as the most important the lessening of class barriers.

"It is foreshadowed," he continued, "that no well-governed democratic state can contemplate with equanimity masses of helpless and often hopeless unemployed at one end of the social scale, comparative affluence in the middle and ostentatious wealth at the other end.

"There is going to be, I think, a helping up of the bottom dogs, even if the middle and upper classes have to sacrifice something to bring it about."

Iceland Children Quit Capital

Wide World-Associated Press

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — Hoping a Nazi attack never comes but preparing for the worst, this capital city of Iceland is evacuating its children to the countryside by busses, trucks and cars.

Children ranging in age from three to 14 years are leaving nearly every day from a downtown school, waving good-by to their mothers and fathers until their vehicles are out of sight.

Of Reykjavik's 10,000 children, between 5,000 and 6,000 have left the city, Charles McDonald, Director of the American Red Cross in Iceland, reported. Many adults also have gone to country homes or to visit rural relatives.

The Icelandic Government appealed to farmers by radio, newspapers and letters to find summer homes for the youngsters, some of whom are working to pay their board. The majority of the evacuees are being quartered in numerous inland school buildings.

The Icelanders plan to bring their children back to town in September for the autumn school term.

The evacuees are being taken principally to areas where there are many hot springs, so water can be piped to furnish heat for camp cooking. The parents pay 30 to 60 cents a day for the maintenance of the children but if they are unable to make those payments, the Government defrays the expenses.

Food supplies for five months are distributed to the country schools housing youngsters. The American Red Cross even provided toys and helped organize disaster evacuation committees, but the Icelandic Red Cross and Government are paying major organization costs.

Reykjavik has provided shelters for its 40,000 citizens.

2,500 Protestant Ministers Chaplains—More Needed

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27 (AP)—More than 2,500 Protestant ministers have enlisted as Army and Navy chaplains and an average of 75 more weekly must be provided, Dr. Samuel McCrae Cavert of New York, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, told the General Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church here.

Thousands of Poles Seized by Alarmed Nazis

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Polish Government-in-exile's assertion that 13,500 Polish officers had been arrested and that a new SS—Elite Guard—commander had been chosen to assist in the "administration" of the occupied state, indicates the extent to which Poland is being made to suffer in the latest Nazi enslavement drive.

The new SS chief is reported to be one Herr Krüger, and the arrest of the officers was in the nature of an introduction to the type of rule he proposed to instate.

Other reports which have been received in London from inside the former Polish state, indicate that at least 5,000 Poles have been arrested on charges of sabotage during the past few weeks.

During this same period it was reported that an SS detachment drew a cordon around the Napoleon square section of the city of Warsaw, and arrested all Poles caught within the net—a number reported to have been about 1,000 persons.

Report by Sikorski

That these incidents are, however, merely a continuation of a recent rising crescendo of Nazi terrorism in former Poland is evidenced in a report which Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile, made earlier this month, bringing to the attention of the United Nations the extent of mass executions of enslaved Poles.

Gen. Sikorski lucidly pictured Poland today in terms of "mass executions and torture of tens of thousands in concentration camps, confiscation of property and all means of production, destruction of Polish commerce, deportation of more than one and a half million persons. The systematic extermination of the Polish nation, prohibition of any help to the sick or the aged, the methodical destruction of Polish culture, the cruel eradication of everything Polish in lands inhabited by Poles for a thousand years—this is the picture of reality today in Poland," he said.

This new wave of terror, General Sikorski said, began in March with mass arrests in Warsaw, Krakow, Lublin and other Polish cities and towns, and with mass deportations of the arrested—among whom were many women—to concentration camps that are notorious for their cruelty.

Professors of the University of Lwow, imprisoned after the entrance of the Germans, were deported to parts unknown and up to the present there is no trace of them, he asserted. The same thing happened in Vilno, where Archbishop Jalbrzykowski, an avid patriot and beloved by his people, was arrested along with the canons of the cathedral, and the professors and students of the local seminary. In Poznan well-known citizens were tortured to death in prison. Many other victims have been sentenced to execution and await execution.

New Punishment Camps

To break the opposition of railway men in Upper Silesia, the Germans erected gallows in 18 towns. On these they hang Polish intellectuals and railway men, while schoolchildren are forced to look on.

Continuing, the General declared that the Germans have established new concentration camps to which they send country folk who do not supply the quota of rural products assigned them for delivery to the authorities. In mortal terror of a Polish uprising, in April of this year the Germans sent 1,200 Polish reserve officers to concentration camps and between 100 and 200 Polish prisoners of war received the capital sentence or imprisonment for life. That same month special government representatives from Berlin arrived in Poland for secret meetings with local German authorities, with whom they discussed the situation.

New military organizations made up of German civilians have been formed in Poland, the General said. They have been armed, given their own courts, and assured of immunity from punishment for any and all brutalities they may commit upon the defenseless populations. The Germans are again taking hostages from among well-known social workers and political leaders, in fact from all classes of society. A month ago they shot 100 of these in Warsaw as reprisal for the shooting of one German, in the Lublin district they executed 400 for the killing of one German bandit.

General Sikorski also charged that in western Poland, which Germans incorporated into the Reich, authorities are forcing Poles into their armies. Already about 70,000 have been thus taken in Pomorze—commonly before the war referred to as the Corridor—and 100,000 in Upper Silesia. In the General Government Poles are forced into auxiliary formations of the German Army.

Midwest Isolationism Gone, Kansas Institute Discovers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—The Kansas Institute of International Relations has just answered affirmatively in convincing fashion the popular question that has been raised since Pearl Harbor, "Is the isolationist Midwest become international minded?"

One who observed the eagerness of small-town club leaders to obtain first-hand information to carry back to members, and the effort of men and women in ordinary walks of life to acquire more information about influences at work underneath the fury of war that somehow may hold the peace, would have no doubt as to the Kansas attitude. They emphasized that world events and problems growing out of this war imposed a collective responsibility on the citizens of democracy to prevent a third world war.

Highlighted in discussion topics were Russia and the democratic form of government, racial minorities, trade barriers, the role of Germany in the postwar world, the church and the world rule of love instead of hate and force.

Depression Not Inevitable

In his examination of the postwar era, Dr. Karl Scholz of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania found factors which should mitigate an economic depression. He said a postwar depression is not inevitable, if America will divorce itself from the idea it held in the golden twenties that it could sell and not buy and stay happy. Dr. Scholz said at least $25,000,000,000 could be spent in the first few years following the war on rural electrification, rural health service, transportation, housing and education.

Considerable attention was devoted to the reorganization of the world after the war so as to prevent the fomenting of greeds and misunderstandings that might lead to another conflict of global scope. Dr. Earl Hambro, former President of the League of Nations, believed the League and the United States would be patterns at least for the formation of a federation. He suggested that the policy of unanimity of decision required in League deliberations be abandoned because this rule, he said, blocked progress. He also favored elimination of the rule that each representative in the assembly have one vote.

First Step to Peace

Dr. Hans Simons, one of the German representatives at the Versailles meeting at the end of the first World War, said the defeat of Nazidom was the first step toward world peace. He defined national socialism in Germany as a success story so far but when successes cease, the strength of the Hitler party will wane.

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Jimmie Foxx Sees Umpiring as Chief Difference Between Two Big Leagues

Double-X Finds Batting Eye as Chicago Regular

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmie Foxx, looking thinner in his light-weight Chicago Cub uniform, talked of the National League on his first visit to Braves Field yesterday.

"There isn't much difference between this league and the American," said the former Red Sox first baseman and Fenway Park favorite. "There's a little more power over there. Over here the trend is toward playing for the one run.

"I can't say that the pitching looks any better to me here. There are more soft ball pitchers—guys like Ray Starr and Johnny Podgajny. You have to furnish your own power. And the ball might be a little slower, although I couldn't be sure about that.

Umpiring Different

"However, I think the most noticeable difference between the two leagues is the umpiring," Double-X went on. "They give the pitchers more of an edge here. I mean they'll call strikes on balls that are four or five inches lower and the same distance higher." (Ernie Lombardi might not agree with him after being put out of the game by Umpire Lee Ballanfant for apparently protesting when the latter called ball on what the Braves catcher thought should have been a strike.) "I'm having to learn to judge balls and strikes all over again. But I'll get onto it after a while."

Foxx went up to the plate in batting practice, pounded a couple of balls over the left field fence and returned to his seat on the bench. He hadn't hit so well when first used by the Cubs, but was he going better now?

"You know I never was one to alibi," Jimmie said. "But I couldn't swing a bat when I first went in there." (He had been injured before leaving the Red Sox.) "But I've been getting ahold of the ball better lately." (His 9th inning homer with Nicholson on base to break a 4-all tie and win the game, verified that.)

Likes Dodgers

Will the fact that the Cubs train at Catalina change Jim's usual winter plans of going to Florida?

"Well, the next spring training season is a long way off," said Double-X. "You can't tell. There might not be one next year. But I probably won't go to Florida anyway. It should be interesting to see how different the training conditions are in California. I've never been out there to stay any length of time."

Foxx commented only briefly on the Red Sox. His chief interests now, naturally, are in the National League. He thinks that the Dodgers will win the pennant with ease, and that the Reds, not the Cardinals, may finish in the runner-up spot.

Two Tomorrow

The Braves close their home stay tomorrow afternoon by playing a double-header with the Cubs. Casey Stengel keeps an exhibition date at Albany Monday night with the Eastern League club in that city. They play an afternoon game at Brooklyn on Tuesday and a twilight contest there on Wednesday. Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be back at Fenway for series with the Senators and Yankees.

Both Eddie Miller and Ernie Lombardi, quite naturally, are pleased at being picked on the National League All-Star nine.

"I'll feel even better, though," said Miller, "after we've beaten those American Leaguers. I'd like to go on to Cleveland and play against the all-star service team."

* * *

Briefs . . . Monday is an open date in the Hub . . . Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Cubs reveals that he picked the Braves' Lou Tost among his N. L. all-stars . . . But not enough other pilots did, so the southpaw will not be there . . . Paul Waner hit his first homer of the season in the Cub series opener yesterday . . . Max West hit his 10th . . . Lombardi was tossed out of the game in the fourth inning for questioning the questionable judgment of Umpire Ballanfant . . . Eddie Doherty, Red Sox relations man, saw his former first baseman hit the game-winning home run over both fences and to the railroad tracks—and left without official comment.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G B
New York	45	20	.692	
Boston	38	26	.594	6½
Cleveland	38	31	.551	9
Detroit	39	34	.534	10
St. Louis	31	38	.449	16
Chicago	28	36	.437	16½
Philadelphia	28	45	.384	21
Washington	25	42	.373	21

Results June 26

Boston 3, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 4, New York 2.
St. Louis 8, Washington 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Brooklyn	46	17	.730	
St. Louis	36	26	.581	9½
Cincinnati	36	31	.537	12
New York	35	33	.515	13½
Chicago	35	35	.500	14½
Pittsburgh	30	34	.469	16½
Boston	30	42	.417	20½
Philadelphia	18	48	.273	29½

Results June 26

Chicago 6, Boston 4.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 4 (10 inns.).
St. Louis-Philadelphia, postponed.

Major Golf Mark May Be Broken As Four Turn In 64s

GIRARD, Ohio, June 27 (AP)—What began as pre-tournament speculation moved into the realm of possibility today—that the world record 264 for major-league golf competition might be tied or bettered in the second $5,000 Mahoning Valley open.

Mahoning's revamped par of 34-34—68 took a merry beating in the first 18 holes yesterday, the lead going to three campaigners who were four under regulation figures—Horton Smith of Pinehurst, N. C.; Joe Kirkwood, the trick-shot artist from Abingdon, Pa., and Sam Byrd, the ex-Yankee outfielder from Ardmore, Pa.

They worked their way to the clubhouse with identical rounds of 33-31—64 to lead the field of 179, making the chances of trimming the mark set by Craig Wood at Bloomfield, N. J., in winning the Metropolitan Open of 1940, a possibility.

They Both Hit Homers

Associated Press

Now Rival First Basemen

Yesterday at Braves Field both Jimmie Foxx, former Red Sox star and now with the Chicago Cubs, and Maxie West, Braves' first baseman, hit home runs. The Cubs won the game, 6 to 4, and Foxx batted in four runs with the two runs to win coming in the ninth inning when Foxx homered with Bill Nicholson on first.

Around The Hub

Not Easy to Take

It was not easy to take—that home run by Jimmy Foxx in the ninth inning beating the Braves, 6 to 4, yesterday, but his legion of friends were happy. It was his first homer since moving from the Red Sox to the Cubs. All told he batted in four of the enemy runs.

* * *

Too bad that July 4 double-header between the Red Sox and Yankees here at Fenway Park had not been the one selected for the Army-Navy Relief Fund instead of the game with the Athletics that even Eddie Doherty could not steam up. The attraction on the 4th is practically a sell-out now with only 14,000 unreserved and bleacher seats left and these will go on sale at 9:30 o'clock the morning of the game.

* * *

In the state girls tennis at Longwood yesterday Mary DeYoung of Brighton won the younger girl's singles defeating Sylvia Meister of Sharon, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2, and later added the doubles with Jean Pipes of Wellesley. They were the only finals title decided yesterday with other play in the younger and junior championships reaching the finals for completion today.

* * *

Warming up for the State open at Oyster Harbors, Ted Bishop, leading amateur contender, and Eddie Shore, former Bruins' hockey star, compete in the M. G. A. tournament at Ponkapoag today. Yesterday Howard Bushway, business employer of Bishop, tied Danny Dwyer with low score 79.

* * *

Alice Belanger and Jimmy Caputo of United Shoe led the way to medal honors in the 19th state mixed foursomes championship at the Weston Golf Club yesterday with a 77. Mrs. George Adelman and Fred Baker of Thorny Lea took the runner-up position with an 80. Match play got underway this morning.

Player-Commentator Role May Be Disturbing in Golf

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the Hale America golf tournament in Chicago, a radio commentator, reporting the progress of play directly from the course announced that for the first time on record a contestant would go on the air to give his impressions in the midst of his round. It was no surprise to some when he introduced W. Lawson Little, Jr., the 1940 national open champion, as the player who would institute this innovation, for Little has been a radio commentator before now during a golf championship, though not while engaged in play.

Several times Little took over the microphone of the short-wave field set and, obviously a little out of breath either from the exertion of talking while walking along or as a result of the excitement of occupying such a novel and unprecedented role as player-commentator, he discussed rather briefly some of the highlights of the round in which he was companion to Jimmy Demaret and Ed Dudley. Among other things he discussed a shot which he himself confronted on the 16th hole.

"What shall I use?" said he to the caddie.

"A 4-iron," was the response.

"Can I get over that tree?"

"I think you can."

With that, he relinquished the mike; the thud of his club against the ball could be heard plainly, and the regular commentator thereupon took up the thread of conversation and reported it grand shot.

What Does It Portend?

Now, all this is not news to those who happened to be listening in, but the point is, what does such an innovation portend? What are its ramifications? What do the officials of the U. S. G. A. and the P. G. A. think about it? How do the general run of national contestants feel about it? What action, if any, will the U. S. G. A. take about either barring or permitting a repetition in future tournaments, and the same with the P. G. A. with respect to tournaments under its sponsorship?

One would naturally assume that before Little went on the air during play in the Hale America, he first got the consent of his companion players—Dudley, the President of the P. G. A., and Jimmy Demaret, who, as matters turned out, was leading the field, Ben Hogan included, nine holes from home in the final round.

Can't Be Blamed

Lawson Little could hardly be blamed for accepting the assignment and the emolument that must have gone with it. Yet anybody who has analyzed golf play and golfers over the years knows that there is a vast difference in temperaments, and that whereas Demaret and Dudley might have said that Little's radio act would not bother them, the situation might have been entirely different with some other player or players of a different makeup. It is even conjecturable that Demaret, with the pressure on so hard near the finish, might have been a little upset himself when he slipped on the last three holes to lose out to Hogan.

Golf ever has been looked upon as a game requiring supreme concentration. The term "concentration" unquestionably has different meanings for different individuals. Walter Hagen, in his palmy days, always contended that concentration is only essential while in the act of addressing and swinging at the ball. Hagen, therefore, went along in championships, other tournaments, and exhibitions in the most carefree, companionable sort of way, laughing and bantering with galleryites, as if on a picnic.

Extreme Case

Few in the history of the game have been endowed with his imperturbability. Many, including some who have won national titles, get so keyed up that anything that obtrudes on their concentration is very upsetting. Max Marston, winner of the national amateur at Flossmoor in 1923, insisted on having a photographer removed from the roof of a shanty well off the line of play and many yards from where Marston was about to play his second shot at the 16th hole in the 38-hole final with Jess Sweetser. That was an extreme case, no doubt, but it has had many a counterpart.

The national organization officials know all these things and must weigh them in connection with radio and future tournaments. There is a certain dignity, after all, to the game of golf, and the officials must decide, among other things, if player-commentator innovation is not hippodroming an ancient and honorable sport.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Gordon, New York, .368; Fleming, Cleveland, .348.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 58; D. Di Maggio, Boston, 51.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 71; Doerr, Boston, 51.
Hits—Spence, Washington, and Fleming, Cleveland, 87.
Doubles—Higgins, Detroit, 27; D. Di Maggio, Boston, 20.
Triples—Spence, Washington; Keath, Cleveland, and J. Di Maggio, New York, 7.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 17; York, Detroit, 14.
Stolen Bases—Kuhel, Chicago, and Case, Washington, 13.
Pitching—Borowy, New York, 6-0; Haynes, Chicago, 5-1 (based on six decisions).

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .360; Medwick, Brooklyn, .340.
Runs—Ott, New York, 50; Mize, New York, 46.
Runs Batted In—Mize, New York, 53; Medwick, Brooklyn, 48.
Hits—Mize, New York, 80; Holmes, Boston, and Reiser, Brooklyn, 77.
Doubles—Joost, Cincinnati, 21; Hack, Chicago, 20.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 7; Musial, St. Louis, and Nicholson, Chicago, 5.
Home Runs—Mize, New York, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 11.
Stolen Bases—Miller, Boston, 10; Reiser, Brooklyn, 9.
Pitching—French, Brooklyn, 7-0; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 7-1 (based on six decisions).

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Gordon, Yankees	62	234	31	86	.368
Reiser, Dodgers	54	214	45	77	.360
Fleming, Indians	69	250	40	87	.348
Doerr, Red Sox	57	227	28	78	.344
Medwick, Dodgers	58	215	27	73	.340
Lombardi, Braves	51	142	18	46	.324

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sx	17	Mize, Giants	11
York, Tigers	14	Camilli, Dodgers	11
Doerr, Red Sox	11	F.M'Corm'k, Reds	10
		West, Braves	10

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sx	71	Mize, Giants	53
Doerr, Red Sox	51	Medwi'k, Dodgers	48
Di Maggio, Yanks	49	F.M'Corm'k, Reds	47

Smith Has Good Nine

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP)—Red Smith, assistant coach of the Green Bay Packers, does well in baseball, too. His Green Bay club of the Wisconsin State League is on its way toward its second straight championship.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

A Pair of Short Homers

Caught between the bases . . . Long George Kelly credits the Waner boys with the two shortest home runs he ever saw in the big leagues and they came in successive times at bat. "It was in Cincinnati," the Braves' coach recalls. "Years ago everything hit past third base that landed on fair territory and then into the grandstand, was a home run. Lloyd got up and did it first. Then Paul, hitting right behind him, followed suit."

* * *

Said Paul Waner about the incident: "Bubbles Hargrave was catching for Cincinnati that day and he was still moaning about Lloyd's homer when I went to bat. I said to him: 'If he can do it, so can I.' I hit the first pitch over the third baseman's head and lit out for first, figuring I had a double. But the crowd started to yell, and when I rounded first and took a look I saw some guy picking up the ball in the grand stand. It couldn't happen now, though. The rules have been changed." . . . Paul's son, incidentally, has the ball with which he made his 3,000th National League hit . . . It probably will be many years before another man gets over 3,000, with young fellows going to the colors.

* * *

Ernie Bonham, Yankee ace, sits on the bench juggling an iron ball during batting practice on the day he is going to pitch. Atley Donald thought he would try it. But when he took the rubber, the other side made five quick hits and four runs and Donald had an early shower, . . . At a banquet the other night somebody asked Brooklyn's Pete Reiser how to be a success in the big leagues. He answered: "Keep a 34-ounce bat cocked until the pitcher throws and don't bite at any bad balls." . . . Lou Boudreau's batting is some 50 points ahead of his 1941 pace, despite added managerial burdens. But the boys think Lou is not covering as much ground as before.

* * *

Says Billy Southworth: "When we play the Dodgers, we give them first choice. That is, if they play rough, so do we. But if they play nice, that's for us too." . . . Johnny Cooney, Jr., pitched for his Sarasota High School nine and they say he was all right. He may yet be playing in the big leagues with his dad. . . . It is rumored that when Bucky Harris sent in his All-Star list, he left off the name of Stan Spence, his much improved center fielder . . . New York is far ahead of the rest of the majors in attendance. Even the Giants have averaged 12,000 a day.

* * *

The Yankees call Virgil Trucks, Tigers, the fastest pitcher in the A. L. . . . When young Frank Lamanno, rookie catcher, got away to a fast break in the batter's box, the Reds tore up his contract and gave him a new one with fatter figures . . . Frank Hoerst of the Phils has joined the Army and will be called soon . . . Favoritism among Ebbets Field fans has turned to Joe Medwick, whose clouting brings back memories of early Cardinal days . . . Jimmie Foxx is beginning to click off a few extra-base hits for the Cubs.

* * *

When the Cooper brothers of St. Louis were playing amateur ball, Mort was a catcher and Walker a pitcher. When Mort kept knocking Walker over as he lined balls back to the box, the two changed places. And the Cards are very happy about the whole thing . . . Bill Terry says George Kelly made the greatest play he ever saw—in the first game of the 1924 World Series between the Giants and Washington. With men on second and third in the ninth inning and the Giants leading, 4-3, Kelly, playing out of his normal position at second base, dashed in and handled Goose Goslin's slow roller for the final out. Bill says he was so excited that he took George's hard toss with his bare hand.

Minor Leagues

Results June 26

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 3, Syracuse 0.
Toronto 7, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 2.
Jersey City at Baltimore (2), postponed.

American Association

Indianapolis 3-4, Minneapolis 0-5.
Kansas City at Columbus, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3-1, Portland 0-11.
Sacramento 8-4, Seattle 3-1.
Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 2.
San Francisco 6, Oakland 0.

Texas League

San Antonio 12, Beaumont 4.
Dallas 2, Tulsa 1.
Shreveport 4, Houston 1.
Oklahoma City 3, Fort Worth 1.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 12, Knoxville 5.
Atlanta 13, Nashville 6 (second game postponed (curfew law).
Little Rock 7-4, Birmingham 3-6.
Memphis 17, New Orleans 0.

Eastern League

All games postponed.

Dixie Walker, star of the Dodgers, is one of many discards from other major league clubs. The Yankees, White Sox and Tigers had him and turned him out.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Earl Stewart, Louisiana State University, defeated Ray Brownell, Stanford, 3 and 1, at Columbus, Ohio, for National Intercollegiate Golf title.

Three Years Ago

Dodgers and Boston Braves played 23-inning, 2 to 2 deadlock. Game lasted five hours 15 minutes, with Whitlow Wyatt hurling first 16 innings for Brooklyn.

Five Years Ago

American League named All-Star squad, including four Yankees, four Tigers, and four Red Sox.

Texas Girl And Iowan In Finals

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP)—Soft-spoken Betty Jameson of Texas and jovial Phyllis Otto of Iowa, good friends but intent on drubbing each other as quickly as possible, were matched today in the finals of the Women's Western open golf tournament at Elmhurst.

Betty is a San Antonio sports writer who nightly wires home modest accounts of her glowing exploits in this six-day meet. Phyllis is an Atlantic high school graduate, class of 1942, who plans to enroll in Christian College, Columbia, Mo., next fall, but hasn't made her decision what profession she wants to follow.

Soon as Possible

All matches have been at 18 holes. Today's final was scheduled for 36, hence the girls' desire to get it over as soon as possible after the 19-hole minimum limit. After five days of competition both girls said the prospect of a double trip today around Elmhurst's 18-hole layout was not welcomed.

Naturally no one expected either girl to win by a preposterous 19-and-17 margin, but it generally was agreed Betty ought to come out the victor.

Texas Co-ed

The former University of Texas co-ed, who won her semi-final match yesterday from 5 foot, 1 inch Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., 4 and 3, has been groomed for tournament golf since she was 11. At 14 she won the 1934 Southern Women's title. Subsequently she won the national twice and the Trans-Mississippi twice.

Miss Otto, with the Iowa State championship her only notable accomplishment to date, qualified for the finals with a 1 up victory yesterday over blonde Marjorie Row of Detroit.

Davis Greatest Performer Since the Days of Wykoff

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Harold Davis' splendid double victory in the national A. A. U. 100 meters (10.5) and the 200 meters (2.09) climaxed the greatest series of freshman-sophomore-junior varsity sprint performances by a Californian since the days of Frank Wykoff of the University of Southern California.

Defeated but twice since his first freshman race early in 1940, Hal captured every junior sprint title in 1940-41, twice annexed the Pacific Association's 100-yard and 220-yard championships, twice won the Fresno West Coast open 100-yard title, went through his first season in the colors of the University of California undefeated, won the Pacific Coast Conference 100 and 220 titles, the Missouri Valley A. A. U. 100 meters and 200 meters, the 1942 National Collegiate 100 and 220 championships ,the 100 and 220 in the Big Ten-Pacific Coast Conference dual meet, and the national A. A. U. 100 (twice) and 200 meters (three times)—all told, five national A. A. U. sprint victories (and one second place) in the last three seasons.

Sprint "Prodigy"

Hal Davis, like Frank Wykoff, was a sprint "prodigy" and ran the 100-yard dash in his senior year at Morgan Hill high school in the fast time of 9.7. In the fall of 1939 he entered Salinas Junior College where he was fortunate in having as his coach the ambitious and enthusiastic Lloyd Winter. As soon as the 1940 season opened the youngster quickly served notice that a new sprint star had arisen by winning the 50-yard dash (indoors) at the Pacific Association meet in 5.3 at the San Francisco Auditorium. He followed this with victories in the Northern California junior college meet, running the 100 in 9.5 and the 220 in 20.6; captured the Compton Invitational 100-meters in 10.3 and the 200-meters in 20.4; the Fresno open title in 9.5; the national junior college 100 (9.5) and 220 (20.6) titles; and he completed his freshman year by winning for The Olympic Club the national A. A. U. 100-meters (10.3) and the 200-meters (20.4)—both records for these particular events. His only defeat that season occurred in Los Angeles when he fell at the start of the race and for his exceptionally fine performances he was named on the 1940 A. A. U. honor roll.

His meteoric rise to athletic fame brought the youngster invitations to compete in eastern indoor meets during the 1941 season and he won the Millrose 60-yard dash in Madison Square Garden in the record-tieing time of 6.4 and he tied the record of 5.4 in winning the 50-yard dash in the Boston games. Among his best outdoor 1941 performances were his repeat triumph in the Compton Invitational 100-meters in which he tied Jesse Owens' world record of 10.2; he established new junior college records in the 100 (9.5) and the 220 (20.4); lowered the 220-yard Pacific Association record to 20.5 and again captured the national A. A. U. 200-meter title in 20.4.

Entered U. of California

Last January he entered the University of California as a junior and made an auspicious debut in the Blue and Gold colors by winning the 50-yard dash in The Olympic Club's first annual indoor meet in 5.3, and in his initial outdoor appearance ran the 100 in 9.6 and theh 220 in 20.6. He followed these with victories against U. C. L. A. in the 220 in 21.3; registered 9.7 (100) and 21.6 (220) against U. S. C.; 9.8 and 21.5 against The Olympic Club; 9.8 and 20.8 against Stanford; 9.7 and 21.0 in the Pacific Association championships; 9.4 in the Fresno West Coast open 100 (and two sensational sprints in the 440 and 880 relays); 9.8 in the Southern California A. A. U. meet; 9.6 and 21.6 in the Pacific Coast Conference meet; 10.5 (100-meters) and 21.6 (200-meters) Missouri Valley A. A. U.; 9.6 and 21.2 in the 100 and 220 National Collegiate championships; 9.5 and 20.4 in the Big Ten-P. C. C. dual meet and 10.3 (100-meters) and 20.9 (200-meters) in the national A. A. U. championships—24 successive races (exclusive of heats) without a single defeat. His world record-tieing time of 9.4 for the 100-yards at Fresno has been accepted by the Pacific Association A. A. U., and that organization will present it for acceptance at the coming annual A. A. U. convention. Davis' performances, since he first entered major competition in 1940, have never been equalled by a northern California sprinter in the history of track in this part of the State and are an inspiration for young sprinters of the future to emulate. An exceptional sprinter (with a 9-4 stride) . . . a wonderful competitor . . . and a splendid young man, it is a great pleasure to congratulate him through this column.

H. Archie Richardson

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

June 27, 1942

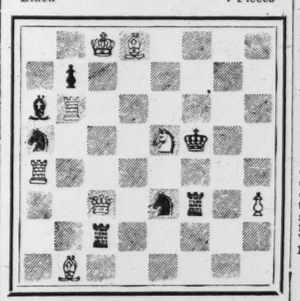
Composing Tourney Prize Winners

First Prize

Problem No. 2435

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



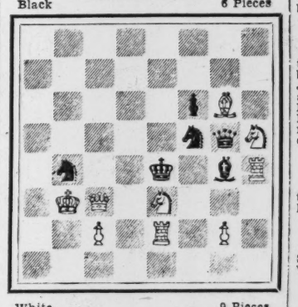
White 8 Pieces
2KB4/1p6/bR6/kt3Ktk2/R7/2Q1ktr1P/-2r5/1B6
White to play and mate in two

Second Prize

Problem No. 2415

By Comins Mansfield

Black 6 Pieces



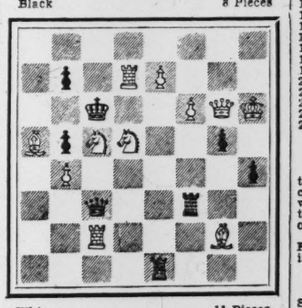
White 9 Pieces
8/8/5pB1/5ktqKt/1kt2k1bR/1KQ1Kt3/-2P1R1P1/8
White to play and mate in two

Third Prize

Problem No. 2413

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
8/1p1RP3/2k2PQK/BpKtKt2p1/1P5p/-2q2r2/2R3B1/4r3
White to play and mate in two

Informal Tourney Prize Awards

The comments of Alain White, the judge of the 20 entries in the Informal Composing Tourney, have appeared serially over the past three weeks. For the benefit of those readers who do not have back issues available, when the three prize winners above originally appeared, they are reprinted. Solutions will be given next week.

Ventnor Tournament

Prizes totaling $260 will be awarded on the point system at the conclusion of the fourth annual Ventnor City's Invitation Chess Tournament which commences June 20, ends June 28. Bonuses for first four places will be paid in war stamps and bonds.

Ten outstanding chess players, many of them champions, are participating in the Tournament which will be conducted by the Ventnor City Chess Club in the casino of the municipal pier.

Mayor Harry S. Hodson opened the tourney at 2 p. m. on June 20. Only night session was played that evening, play being restricted to afternoons the remainder of the week.

Participating in the tournament are Sidney Bernstein of Brooklyn, who took first prize here in 1940; Jacob Levin, Philadelphia, who won last year; J. F. Donovan, Brooklyn College star; L. R. Chauvenet, Egmont, Va., Southern champion; Louis Levy, New York City, C. C. N. Y. star; Jacob Moskowitz, New York, former Manhattan Club champion; A. Yanowsky, Canadian champion, former District of Columbia champion; A. S. Pinkus, Brooklyn, winner third prize, 1942 United States championships; George Shainswit, New York City, former Westside Chess Club champion; Walter B. Suesman, Providence, R. I., Rhode Island State champion.

"Decalet" Composing Tourney

P. L. Rothenberg, problem editor of the Chess Review, announces a problem composing tourney commemorative of the Chess Review's tenth anniversary. All composers are invited to submit problems using exactly 10 pieces, no more, no less. There are no thematic limitations, with three sections, two-moves, three-moves, and self mates. Problems should be submitted by Nov. 1, 1942, for composers in this country, with extensions for foreign composers. Generous prizes will be offered.

Rapid Transit Championship

The United States Chess Federation National Rapid Transit Chess Champion will be determined in a tournament to be played July 5, 1942, at the Hotel Astor, New York, according to L. Walter Stephens, Vice-President, United States Chess Federation. Preliminaries will be staged in the afternoon to determine finalists, from whom will emerge the champion.

Kashdan Game

This is one of Kashdan's enterprising victories in the National Championship, which he and Reshevsky won.

Petroff Defense

Seidman White	Kashdan Black	Seidman White	Kashdan Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	25 B-K3	KR-Q
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26 R-QKt2	RxRch
3 P-Q4	KtxP	27 KtxR	Q-R3
4 B-Q3	P-Q4	28 R-QB2	B-R6
5 PxP	Kt-B4	29 Q-Q2	B-Q4
6 Castles	B-K2	30 R-B3	B-K5
7 Kt-B3	P-QB3	31 Q-Q7	B-Kt8
8 Kt-Q4	KtxB	32 P-K6	QxP
9 QxKt	Castles	33 B-Q2	BxR
10 P-B4	P-KB4	34 KtxB	Q-B5
11 Kt-Kt3	Kt-R3	35 KtxB	PxKt
12 B-K3	P-QKt3	36 B-K3	R-K5
13 QR-Q	Kt-B4	37 K-Kt2	Q-K7ch
14 KtxKt	PxKt	38 B-B2	Q-B6ch
15 Kt-R4	Q-R4	39 K-R3	Q-R4ch
16 Q-R3	P-Q5	40 K-Kt2	P-K8
17 B-Q2	Q-Kt4	41 BxP	R-Kt7ch
18 P-QKt3	B-K3	42 B-B2	Q-Q4ch
19 P-B4	PxPep	43 K-R3	QxQ
20 KtxP(B3)	Q-Kt2	44 PxQ	R-Q7
21 Q-B	P-B5	45 BxP	RxP
22 PxP	BxP	46 B-K3	K-B3
23 R-B2	B-R5	Resigns	
24 P-Kt3	B-K2		

Spielmann Game

R. Spielmann, Austrian master, was fortunate to find himself in Sweden when his country was overrun. In this respect he was much better off than many other masters, particularly Polish and Czech, of some of whom sad reports have come.

His victory in a small tournament at Kalmar, Sweden, was not unexpected. Hero is one of his brilliant games.

Queen's Pawn Game

Sjoholm White	Spielmann Black	Sjoholm White	Spielmann Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 Kt-Kt5	Q-K2
2 Kt-KB3	P-B4	13 B-Kt4	KtxB
3 P-Q5	P-K3	14 QxKt	R-B3
4 PxP	BPxP	15 Kt-KR3	R-Kt3
5 P-B4	P-QKt4	16 Q-K2	Q-R5
6 P-K3	B-Kt2	17 K-R	P-K5
7 PxP	P-Q4	18 Kt-Q2	P-Q5
8 P-QKt3	B-Q3	19 PxP	P-K6
9 B-Kt2	Castles	20 Kt-B3	RxP
10 B-K2	QKt-Q2	Resigns	
11 Castles	P-K4	21 Q-B4ch	K-R

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The NSPA And High School Newspapers

By Margery Rae

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

"Look—the All American! We made it!"

In 197 high schools over the country—and two in Hawaii—young editors and reporters, business managers and advertising solicitors are grinning with joy and pounding each other on the back because of the honor just received by their high school newspapers: the All American rating.

Every year some 2,000 high school newspapers, from 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Alaska, are entered in the critical service offered by the N. S. P. A.—the National Scholastic Press Association—sponsored by the journalism department at the University of Minnesota, in Minneapolis.

Out of the All American group, 16 were chosen this year for the highest rating of all—that of Pacemaker. They are: "Broadway Whims," Broadway High, Seattle, Wash.; "Central High News," Central High, Minneapolis, Minn.; "Chatterbox," Washington High, Danville, Va.; "Evanstonian," Township High, Evanston, Ill.; "Franklin High Post," Franklin High, Portland, Ore.; "Journal," John Adams High, Cleveland, Ohio; "Lincoln News," Lincoln High, Tacoma, Wash.; "Poly Optimist," John H. Francis Polytechnic High, Los Angeles, Calif.; "Russ," High, San Diego, Calif.; "Sewanhaka Chieftain," Sewanhaka High, Floral Park, N. Y.; "Shorewood Ripples," Shorewood High, Milwaukee, Wis.; "Tiger," High, Little Rock, Ark.; "West High Times," West High, Minneapolis, Minn.; "Courier," Normandy High, St. Louis County, Mo.

Junior high school pacemaker award went to "Rambler," Junior High, Highland Park, Mich. And the "Mimeo Leader," award for a mimeographed paper, is the "Maroon Warrior," Central High, Menomonie, Wis.

Not a Competition

While there is strong interest by each school in its rivals' N. S. P. A. ratings, Fred Kildow, head of the association and a member of the journalism teaching staff at the university, stresses the fact that this yearly contest is not actually a competition among 2,000 school papers.

"The papers are classified in 50 different groups," he explained, "according to the size and kind of school, the method of publication, and frequency of issue. Each paper is then judged in its own group, and its rating indicates how it compares with others in that group.

"Thus the small, four-page paper, published monthly, in a school of 200 students, has the same chance of a high rating in its class, for instance, as the much larger weekly paper in a school of 2,500 students. The competition is on strictly equal grounds."

The system of rating seeks to create within the school a year-to-year effort to improve the quality of the school publications. The schools which receive the top awards have a standard to maintain; other schools have a goal to attain.

This year represents the 21st year of such judging. Begun as the Central Interscholastic Press Association at the University of Wisconsin in 1921, largely for the purpose of improving high school newspapers in Wisconsin, the association has since grown to national status. Headquarters were transferred to the University of Minnesota in 1927.

During the past 25 years there has been an amazing growth and change in high school papers. The first ones, undertaken largely for the publication of literary efforts of English courses, had little in common with the crisp, professional newspapers found today in many schools.

The news then was apt to be highly flavored with personal comment, the editorials sounded suspiciously teacher-inspired, and humor consisted of such age-old jokes as: "Johnny, take your gum out of your mouth and put your feet in," and sly comments such as: "Guess who's wearing Butch Mayer's senior ring. She's the berries, eh, Butch?"

Nowadays most high schools have special classes in journalism. Reporters learn to cover the news compactly—and without comment. Editorials are often planned around a campaign to urge certain improvements, or perhaps to correct student behavior. Humor finds an outlet in interesting little feature stories built around classroom incidents.

Services of a School Paper

The services which a school newspaper should seek to render, according to N. S. P. A. policy, are:

To provide an organ of information that will present all the news desired by those who are actively interested in the school—the students, teachers, parents, administration, and, to some extent, the former graduates.

To provide an organ for the expression of student thought, and to unify ideals and objectives.

To create a wholesome school spirit and to support the best traditions of the school.

To promote and encourage worthy school activities.

To provide training in useful and purposeful living.

To create a desire for the best form of journalism both in and out of school.

To record in permanent form the history of the school.

To promote co-operation between taxpayers and parents and the school and its students.

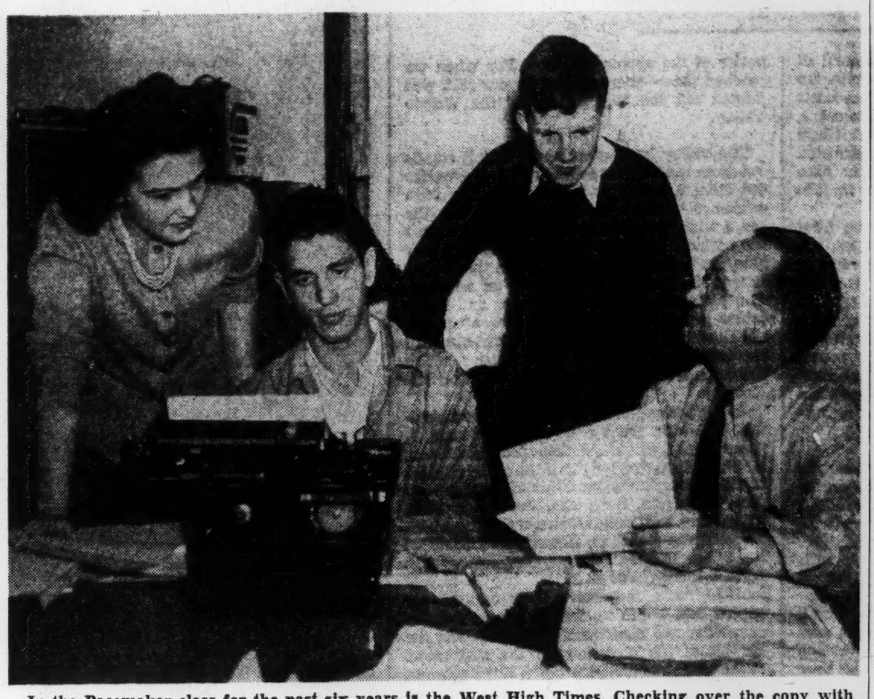
The judging, done by ten newspaper and magazine writers, consists of detailed criticism in the writing, coverage and treatment of news, headlines, typography, make-up, etc. The judges use a 16-page scorebook, in which they analyze the set of newspapers sent in to represent each school.

"The use of these scorebooks makes it possible for the judges to evaluate the work of the school publications of America just as a teacher does the work of a student in the classroom," explained Mr. Kildow. "Every effort is made to judge them on the effectiveness with which they serve their individual schools."

A Newspaper Manual, which is actually a short course in journalism, is also sent to members. Other aids are a periodical bulletin of "Helps," in which new ideas from student editors are gathered, publication problems are discussed and suggestions exchanged.

Also of help is the N. S. P. A. loan service, whereby members may borrow top ranking papers in their special classification, to be studied and compared with their own.

Journalism students at West High School, Minneapolis, correct galley proofs in their own print shop, part of their experience in getting out the school paper.



In the Pacemaker class for the past six years is the West High Times. Checking over the copy with the staff writers is Emil R. Newstrand, adviser.

Camp Schools In Britain

In addition to the town children billeted in the country, there are also 36 National Camp Schools where the possibilities offered by residential conditions are used to the full. One Selective Central School for Girls has transferred its afternoon lessons to the period between five and seven, and every afternoon is left free between dinner and tea so that it can be spent out of doors. Gardening, a new subject for these girls, has become a living and urgent interest.

* * *

On two large allotments they have helped to grow potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, and other vegetables, while a large number of the girls have individual gardens in which they grow radishes and lettuce. In summer, much of the nature study has been taken out-of-doors, and interesting collections of wild flowers have been made, with competitions for "first finds" of flowers and bird songs. Nature study goes on, too, in the winter with a study of bare trees and fungi, and country rambles are part of the regular routine. Out-of-school activities have been developed, with study circles for a large number of girls, and a choir with over 100 members. Dramatic work has been greatly stimulated with three classes a week for the study and production of plays.

* * *

Before the war, a number of country schools had their own gardens and allotments, and some of them kept rabbits and chickens. In wartime, in many cases, they have extended their activities. From Scotland, it is reported that in 1940-41 school children were cultivating 1,527,000 square yards, the produce being used mainly in school feeding centers and in the pupils' homes. Children have helped with the harvesting and potato digging, and many of the older ones have worked in forestry camps during the summer holidays.

Bulletins From Britain

Poetic Travels in Insect Land Found in the Classics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorkshire

It is not always well to follow the main road in our literary studies. We can sometimes catch the children's interest better by following some fascinating bypath. For instance, it might be interesting to see how many references to insects we can find in the classics. Let us look up Keats' wonderful "Ode to Autumn."

Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river-sallows, borne aloft
Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies. . . .

Keats had no need to splash his palette with autumn tints—the "small gnats" are so much more effective.

In Shakespeare's "Henry V" we shall discover a picturesque beehive, whose internal economy improves even on nature's own.

Evening is the time for beetle hunting. During the day the poet's coleopters lead a dull and respectable life, but in the twilight they unfurl their "secret wings," whose measured music sings the "lullaby of the departing day."

. . . all the air a solemn silence holds
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight. —(Gray)

. . . to black Hecate's summons
The shard-borne beetle with his drowsing hum
Hath rung night's yawning peal. —(Shakespeare)

Now is also the time to look out for moths:

. . . the filmy shapes
That haunt the dusk with ermine capes
And woolly breasts and beaded eyes. —(Shelley)

Because of their diminutive size insects are allowed free access to fairyland. The glow-worm is the night-watchman and the fairies light their tapers at its eyes. The gnat is Queen Mab's wagoner and the grasshopper tunes his violin at fairy revels. Hood's "Plea of the Midsummer Fairies"—a charming poem, particularly suitable for children but unaccountably ignored by teachers—also emphasizes the link between insects and the "little folk."

One may safely say that no creature has a more dramatic life history than the dragonfly. Imagine yourself grovelling for months in the mud at the bottom of a pond in a dull submarine body and then being suddenly transformed into an airplane of the lightest and most ethereal construction, careening high in the sunshine. The children will find a delightful dragonfly in Tennyson's "The Two Voices":

Today I saw the dragonfly
Come from the wells where he did lie.
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk: from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail.
He dried his wings: like gauze they grew:
Through crofts and pastures wet with dew
A living flash of light he flew.

A. D. H.

Help the Stay-at-Home Child To Write Letters This Summer

Family Forum
Homemade Vacations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Thousands of children away at camps this summer will write letters to Dad and Mother, cousin Edna, Uncle Herbert, and all their school chums at home. Many campers devote a full hour a day to letter writing, so eager are they to share their experiences! Any old camper will tell you that the postman's arrival at camp each day is an event, one of the high lights of the camp day. The sending and receiving of mail is an enjoyable and educational feature of camp curriculum.

Your Susan and my Nancy may belong to that great army of stay-at-home campers this summer, but that doesn't in any way prevent them from including letter writing in their daily routine. The postman's whistle may be just as enthusiastically awaited by the backyard campers, too, once their correspondence has gained even a small measure of success.

At first, it may be necessary for you to help the youngsters with their letters. "Well, what can I write about? What'll I say?" is a common plea. But there's no lack of interesting material. True, it requires time and thought by the child, and encouragement and guidance from you.

How about the wiener roast the neighbors had in Mr. Snow's back yard the other night? When Uncle Ed proved himself a fire-tender (in the outdoor fireplace) par excellence! And Martha's brother Joe ate SIX frankforts, and Mr. Hubbard brought a five-pound tin of marshmallows as a surprise, etc., etc. Better a letter containing but one incident, interestingly developed, than half a dozen bare unrelated facts. "I went swimming Tuesday. Pal, our dog, ran away yesterday. It's hot here, etc. etc."

A social letter fulfills its purpose when its recipient upon reading the missive feels that he has just enjoyed a visit from the writer. And with a little coaching and practice, the children will become interesting (and interested!) letter writers. **(Mrs.) D. S. D.**

A Saturday Column

Dr. Stoddard on War Courses

Addressing the fifteenth annual school conference at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, Philadelphia superintendent of schools, recently urged high-school principals and teachers to pioneer this summer in changing secondary school curricula. He advocated establishment of centers to teach new war essential subjects this summer. Many courses he pointed out must be offered regardless of the attitude of colleges to allow credit for them. Speaking of acceleration, Superintendent Stoddard predicted that if the war is prolonged, acceleration will be necessary whether it is approved or not. "The world is changing fast, but we are lagging behind and we should take cognizance of the new day that is here," said Dr. Stoddard.

School Life

Prepare for a Great Society

Democracy is not substitution of ballots for bullets or refusal to recognize superiority. In truly democratic rural communities free recognition of superior competence commonly results in a small proportion of the citizens being chosen for nearly all positions of responsibility.

Democracy is a way of life in which with integrity, mutual respect, and good will, men seek to resolve differences and to find a good life. It rests finally on personal character and freedom from coercive forces and institutions. It cannot be created en masse, but must grow in the spirits and habits of men.

Democracy originated in small communities, and there it can be recovered best. A great movement among American young people to seek careers in small communities, and to develop the spirit of the ancient community, with the universality of modern life, and the critical, inquiring spirit of (natural) science, would prepare for a great society.

Arthur E. Morgan in Antioch Notes.

How to Display The Flag

The etiquette regarding the proper display of the flag is a subject about which some people may become rusty, so the suggestion is made to recall the following:

1. Unless the weather is inclement, the flag should be displayed from sunrise to sunset. It should never touch the ground. On Memorial Day, it should be displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon, and from then until sunset at full staff, for the flag is the symbol of the living Nation. When flown at half-staff, the flag should first be hoisted to the peak of the staff for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position.

2. When displayed vertically or horizontally, the blue field with the white stars should be at the top and at the observer's left when viewed from the front. If the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally, or at an angle from a windowsill, balcony or front of a building, then the blue field with the white stars must be at the peak of the staff.

3. When displayed on an automobile, the flag must not be draped over the hood, top or sides. It may be clamped to the radiator cap.

4. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the flag of the United States, except in the Navy when the church pennant is flown above the flag during divine service on shipboard.

5. If a flag is torn, soiled or badly faded, it should not be displayed. It must be destroyed privately and in its entirety. The flag must never be used in any disgraceful manner, and it must not be used for drapery or as a portion of a costume.

Supreme Council 33° Bulletin

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The Home Forum

In the Waipio Valley

UP IN THE high country on the Island of Hawaii, there is always a gamble with the clouds. One can never be sure that the mists will not come down from the mountaintops, and the silver rains fall, and the fine views hide their faces. We therefore breakfasted early to get a quick start before our hike beyond the ridge to overlook the famous Waipio Valley.

We drove a short way up the highway from Kamuela, in the cattle country, and left the car at the roadside. The deep grass swished around our feet as we crossed a rising pasture, pausing to eat thimbleberries and to pick wildflowers. The early morning light was green-gold on the hills ahead. Presently we ducked under a barbed-wire fence, wobbled across a tiny bridge over a conduit which brought the cool water down from the crests, and started along a trail leading upward among the trees.

* * *

The landscape changed incredibly from the grassy slopes of the cattle lands to the primitive, volcanic gloaming of a fern forest. Our guide was a Scotsman, and led us on with the quick easy jog trot of the born Highlander. It gave us a stab in the ribs to keep up with him. The going was hard. Not only was it steep in many places, but it was very slippery. The night's rain had made slick mud of the trail. We followed the conduit, and often a misstep would have sent us over the side into the plashing current. Now and then a mossy log crossed the water, and it was like walking a tight-rope to mince gingerly to the other bank. Then, too, there were steep steps cut in the trail up the ferny slope; or stretches hidden by lush grass oozing with swamp, so that we could never tell, in putting our feet down, whether we were not going to slide into mud above the ankles. We became absorbed in the hot breathless rhythm of those who hike against time. It is not the pleasantest way, when one would like to loiter in Wordsworthian reverie. Out of the individual in this mechanized, clerical civilization, it again produces the lone and ancient figure of a human being in a forest.

* * *

We were climbing into thinner air. The ferns grew fewer, the vegetation less lush—more rarefied. Ahead, like a warning, we could see clouds massing in gray gauze loops on the top of the ridge. Would we reach our destination before they did? Across the red soil of open strips of tableland, through a welter of flowering shrubs and glossy-leaved trees, we hastened. But for our pride, we hardly cared now whether we saw the valley at all. In many parts of the world, we have found that the most memorable experiences have been accompanied by hardship. Perhaps it is the hard earning of them which makes the final joy the more worth keeping.

The trail led us through a stretch of damp brush, aromatic, scented. A bank of wild white ginger lay with its blossoms pure and spotless against its great leaves, one of the loveliest white ginger masses which we had seen even on that island where it grows best. Ahead, a way had been cut to a screen of delicate bamboos which must have been planted by the Forest Service. Apparently they were like a transparent gate to give notice of the opening beyond. For when we reached them—there, far below our feet, was fanned out the vast beauty of the Waipio Valley.

* * *

The valley is spectacular in that it stands out from the bulk of mountains like a wedge cut from a cake. At the far end, the twin extremes of the cliffs fall sharply into the sea, a wide blue slice of which we saw against the horizon. Between the precipices on either side, the bottom itself is flat. From this height it was like looking down from an airplane. The pattern of trees and villages and vegetables and taro patches, reminiscent of the old Hawaii of a century ago, was laid out with the miniature effect of those scenes which are done as models in engineering or architecture.

At the inner end of the valley—the mountain end—the great cliffs folded around it, green, damp, and declivitous. The loneliness, the cleanliness, the height of the outlook, gave us an extraordinary sensation of kinship with the first white men who, exploring, must have come and looked down upon the place. Tucked into isolation, it made one think of lost tribes, and lost villages, even lost worlds.

Here indeed was a Hawaii known to few tourists, since few leave their cars so far behind and climb up into the remote miles of ravines and clouds and waterfalls. Not the Hawaii of the hibiscus and the surfboards of the tourist folders, certainly. But a strange, clean, strong place of high beauty, to be known only as the birds and the airplanes might know it.

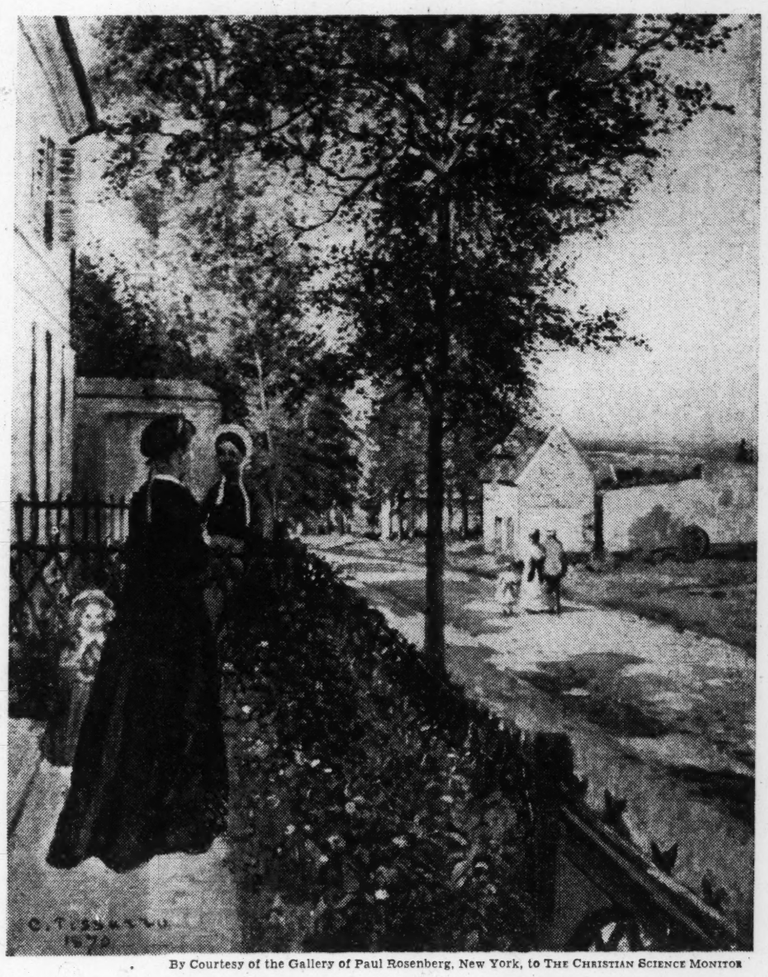
MARGARET M. MACKAY

Two Famous Dolls

FROM THE BEGINNING of the fourteenth century on, dolls became very popular as gifts for ladies of wealth, position, and fashion, as well as gifts for their children. Paris bazaars were filled with them to the delight of everyone who saw them. They were marvelously dressed in the very latest French fashion and naturally were very expensive. Kings and queens and other royal persons were among the very few who could buy them. . . .

Two famous dolls of the sixteenth century have survived. One was owned by the late Albert Figdor, of Vienna. It is a wooden doll twenty-seven inches tall, representing a chubby-cheeked girl with a very childlike expression. It was carved by a skillful sculptor, who must have created it for someone that he wished to please, for it shows the greatest care. The dress is of bluish-green brocade with threads of silver and gold. It has been quilted into small diamonds with a small fleur-de-lis embroidered in the center of each. The doll wears a brocade cape and a fine lace collar. It is so remarkably preserved that surely it was rarely, if ever, played with by a child. . . .

The second most famous sixteenth-century doll is the well-known "Valois doll," supposed to have been made when that famous family was reigning in France. This doll is of wood and is twenty-two inches tall. The head is covered with light flaxen hair divided in two equal parts and ornamented with jewels. The nose is straight. The expression is an irresistible combination of graciousness and charm. The lines of the remarkable costume are very simple, but the richness of material and color gives it a regal appearance. The long, simple, bell-shaped dress is of white silk, now turned to an old ivory color. It is finely quilted, and in the center of each of the small diamonds is embroidered a tiny bouquet of flowers. . . . She carries on her left arm a tiny doll with puffed sleeves of yellow satin and a long flowing skirt that reaches almost to the hem of the larger doll. On her right arm hangs a white silk embroidered purse. Her high ruff, or "graise," pleated and lace trimmed, her costume, cap, purse, and doll, all are in harmony. Both the "Figdor" and the "Valois" dolls are dressed in the same style with the same lines and general effect. . . . The larger doll wears elegant gloves embroidered with beads in fruits and flowers.—From "The Story of Old Dolls and How To Make New Ones," by WINIFRED H. MILES and LOUISE M. DUNN. (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company.)



By Courtesy of the Gallery of Paul Rosenberg, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE ROAD FROM VERSAILLES TO LOUVECIENNES": *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

CAMILLE PISSARRO (1830-1903) grows in stature with the passage of time. He was one of that indomitable group of French artists who fought middle-class standards and encrusted academicism. While the name of Claude Monet generally signalizes that great movement of color Impressionism, Pissarro, who made Monet's acquaintance in 1857, was the greater artist. Pissarro was influenced by Corot, by Millet, Daumier, and Delacroix, all of whom he admired. He was co-exhibitor in the famous Impressionist Exhibition of 1874, and he also contributed to the Salon de Refusé in 1863, along with several other vanguard artists, now famous, who had been rejected by the official salons.

Camille Pissarro not only carried the evolution of modern French painting a step ahead, but he also coached Paul Cézanne in the practice of painting out-of-doors. Cézanne was a friend and admirer of Pissarro and he often gave utterance to his admiration for him. In some respects, Pissarro anticipated Cézanne's radical departures, for he carried Impressionism far beyond the surface, transitory, depthless visualization.

"The Road from Versailles to Louveciennes" is signed and dated 1870. This roadway perspective was a favorite with Pissarro, who achieved an illusion of receding space by the judicious juxtaposition of colors. This canvas was painted early in Pissarro's career and does not exemplify his fully evolved Impressionism. It is reminiscent of Corot, who exercised a great influence upon Pissarro in his early days.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Song of the Refugee Child

This child,
with graven face,
will never belong
to single place,
to single tongue
will never be wed,
for he is the child
too far ahead:
too far ahead
to find again
solace for need
in small refrain;
too far ahead
to turn him back
into sufficiency
of lack.

"If I am fed
then whole earth's bread
must be my bread.
My words must flow as birds
on air: from everywhere.
Not less than all
may I ever call
my dear, my own:
for I have come a way too long,
too long a way through broken things,
and, coming, have too forward grown
ever to find a lesser song
than what my farness sings."

DORIS PEEL

True Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ALL-IMPORTANT subject of freedom is in men's thoughts today more than it has ever been in human history. An incalculable price has frequently and willingly been paid for national freedom, while much is still being sacrificed on its behalf. In the light of world events it is apparent that freedom's precious privilege is never so highly valued as when it is threatened. Even while hope and confidence illumine the horizon, much sacrifice may be necessary before universal and permanent freedom becomes an integral quality of the world order.

All aspirants to the spiritual ideal pray and work for a right understanding of what the prophet Isaiah discerned when, in speaking of the coming world rule, he said (Isaiah 9:6), "The government shall be upon his [Christ's] shoulder." As the nations grow nearer to their assured freedom the greatest progress will be found in individual thought. The nature of true freedom is becoming so much better understood that the words of St. Paul to the chief captain at Jerusalem (Acts 22:28), "I was free born," find an echo today in the spiritual experience of those who have discerned man's sonship with God, and the priceless freedom which is the manifestation of such understanding.

In Christian Science we learn that God, Spirit, is the only cause and creator; that His creation does not include ceaseless strivings and jealousies, but is the expression of true being. God is Spirit, and Spirit is All. God's creation, therefore, wherein unity, brotherhood, freedom, peace, and love are expressed by His ideas, is ever appearing. Men, apprehending true selfhood as the son of God—that is, as His spiritual idea—begin to find that the change wrought in their thinking as the result of this unfoldment is healing the discordant conditions which were the outcome of their once material viewpoint. Fear is eliminated, health is manifested, and freedom from galling bondage is demonstrated.

The great possibilities which follow the spiritual apprehension of man's sonship with God, and his opportunities as the expression, the idea, of divine Principle are seen to be limitless. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 227): "Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept 'the glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

It is interesting to notice that in each issue of *The Christian Science Journal* and the *Christian Science Sentinel* several pages bearing upon the subject of our spiritual freedom are devoted to fully authenticated testimonies received from those who have been healed of sin, sickness, and other discords through the discernment of their freedom as the sons of God. Significantly, so many of these testimonies, as well as those given audibly in the weekly testimony meetings held in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, throughout the world, express gratitude also for the release gained from slavery to alcoholism, tobacco, narcotics, and profanity.

These healings are the result of a change of thought, a spiritual quickening. Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 480): "If sin, sickness, and death were understood as nothingness, they would disappear. As vapor melts before the sun, so evil would vanish before the reality of good." She continues (p. 481): "Man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else. God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss. 'Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.'"

Thus freedom increases in proportion to one's spiritualization of thought. It is like the rising of the sun which, though at first but a faint streak piercing the blackness, eventually covers all with light and beauty. The overcoming of all hindering habits, however, may not be easily attained; but blessed are those who go faithfully on in daily contemplation of their unity with God. Since there is no lethargy in divine Mind, it is impossible for man to express stagnation. When to our progressive thinking clearer illumination comes—as come it inevitably will—let us be ready to meet the demand for the removal of the bonds of false belief.

Today an ever-increasing number testify to the healing of unkindness, slothfulness, resentment, and many false beliefs. No so-called power, however insidious it may seem, can rob us of complete spiritual freedom.

Let men of good will everywhere remember that a slave can accomplish little in his chains. But, as the chains of materialism are broken, the way is opened, not only toward national freedom, but for the emancipation of all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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La vraie Liberté

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA LIBERTÉ! Aujourd'hui plus qu'à toute autre époque, ce sujet d'une importance vitale préoccupe les hommes. Au cours des siècles, ils ont maintes fois consenti à d'immenses sacrifices pour sauvegarder leur indépendance nationale; et maintenant encore, combien sont prêts à en payer la rançon! A la lumière des événements actuels, on observe que le précieux privilège de la liberté n'est jamais plus estimé que lorsque la tempête menace de l'engloutir. Quoique l'espoir et la confiance éclairent l'horizon, il faudra peut-être bien des sacrifices avant que la liberté permanente, universelle, soit reconnue comme un élément indispensable de l'ordre mondial.

Tous ceux qui recherchent l'idéal spirituel travaillent et prient pour parvenir à la compréhension de ce que voyait le prophète Ésaïe lorsqu'il disait, concernant le pouvoir du Christ qui doit régir le monde (Ésaïe 9:5): "L'empire a été posé sur son épaule." Tandis que les nations s'approchent de la liberté qui sera leur lot, c'est dans la pensée individuelle que l'on remarque les plus grands progrès. On comprend de mieux en mieux la nature de la liberté véritable; aussi cette déclaration que saint Paul fit au tribun à Jérusalem (Actes 22:28, version anglaise): "Je suis né libre"—trouve-t-elle un écho dans l'expérience spirituelle de ceux qui ont perçu la filialité de l'homme, enfant de Dieu, et l'inestimable liberté qu'apporte cette compréhension.

En Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons que Dieu, l'Esprit, est la seule cause, l'unique créateur; que Sa création, loin de comporter des luttes et des jalousies sans fin, est l'expression de l'être réel. Dieu est Esprit; or l'Esprit est Tout. Elle se manifeste perpétuellement la création de Dieu, où Ses idées expriment l'union, la fraternité, la liberté, la paix, l'amour. Comprenant que l'individualité véritable est l'enfant de Dieu, c'est-à-dire Son idée spirituelle, les hommes commencent à voir, grâce au changement produit dans leur penser par cette vision progressive, la guérison des inharmonies dues à leur ancien point de vue matériel. La crainte disparaît, la santé se manifeste, le pénible esclavage fait place à la démonstration de la liberté.

On s'aperçoit qu'elles sont infinies les possibilités qu'apporte l'intelligence spirituelle du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, son Père; elles sont également sans limites les perspectives qui s'ouvrent devant lui en tant qu'expression ou idée du divin Principe. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit (p. 227): "Jésus traça le chemin. Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin. C'est l'illusion du sens matériel, non la loi divine qui vous a liés, qui a entravé la liberté de vos membres, paralysé vos facultés, affaibli votre corps, et défiguré la tablette de votre être."

The Christian Science Journal et la *Christian Science Sentinel* mettent constamment en lumière notre liberté spirituelle; fait digne de remarque, dans chaque numéro de ces périodiques plusieurs pages sont consacrées à des témoignages dûment vérifiés, écrits par des personnes qui furent guéries de péchés, de maladies et d'autres discords grâce à la compréhension de la liberté dont elles jouissent comme enfants de Dieu. Parmi ces témoignages et parmi ceux qu'on entend le mercredi soir dans toutes les Églises du Christ, Scientistes, beaucoup expriment aussi de la gratitude pour certaines délivrances d'une grande portée: leurs auteurs ont échappé à l'esclavage que représentent l'alcoolisme, l'usage du tabac, des narcotiques, la grossièreté du langage.

Ce qui produit ces guérisons, c'est un changement de pensée, un réveil spirituel. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*ibid.*, p. 480): "Le péché, la maladie et la mort disparaîtraient si l'on en comprenait le néant. De même que la vapeur se dissipe au soleil, de même le mal s'évanouirait devant la réalité du bien." Puis elle ajoute (p. 481): "L'homme est tributaire de Dieu, Esprit, et de rien autre. L'être de Dieu est infinité, liberté, harmonie, et félicité sans bornes. 'Là où est l'Esprit du Seigneur, là est la liberté.'"

Ainsi la liberté s'accroît dans la mesure où la pensée se spiritualise. Elle est comparable à la clarté du soleil, qui s'annonce tout d'abord par une faible lueur perçant les ténèbres, pour devenir ensuite la radieuse lumière revêtant la nature de mille attraits. Sans doute, il n'est pas toujours facile de vaincre complètement les mauvaises habitudes; mais heureux sont les disciples fidèles qui progressent jour après jour, sans jamais perdre de vue leur unité avec Dieu. Puisque la léthargie n'a point de place dans l'Entendement divin, il est impossible que l'homme exprime la stagnation. Si notre penser obéit à la loi du progrès, il s'éclaire inévitablement; lorsque nous viennent ces illuminations, soyons prêts à faire notre devoir, à détacher les liens de la fausse croyance.

Ils sont toujours plus nombreux ceux qui peuvent attester la guérison de maintes croyances erronées telles que l'animosité, la paresse, le ressentiment. Malgré toutes ses astuces, aucun soi-disant pouvoir ne peut nous ravir notre liberté spirituelle, qui demeure entière.

Où qu'ils se trouvent, les hommes de bonne volonté doivent se souvenir qu'un esclave retenu dans les fers ne peut accomplir que très peu de chose. Mais lorsque se rompent les chaînes du matérialisme, la voie qui s'ouvre devant nous conduit non seulement à l'indépendance nationale, mais à l'émancipation de toute l'humanité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Library From the Ten-Cent Shelf

A FEW MINUTES of browsing in a man's library may tell more about him than his diary, bank account, or tombstone. My own books would betray me, to somebody who didn't know any better, as a confirmed classicist and lover of fine bindings, with a special weakness for Latin and the novels of Sir Walter Scott.

This may be due, in part, to the fashion in which I set about furnishing a roomful of books some sixteen years ago. About that time we enlarged the house a little, so that the old kitchen, which had served six years as dining room, was set free for other uses. And about that time, too, I lost my job as schoolteacher and went to clerking in the city, with a full hour free for lunch and not much money to spare for the lunch.

Three blocks away was Leary's Old Bookstore, a landmark in literature for a century. . . . Leary's is little less than a national institution, a secondhand bookstore of magnificent dimensions. And among its attractions in those days was a five-tier, fifty-foot shelf devoted entirely to books priced at ten cents.

That was in summertime, and it seems that in summer people either sell more books or buy less. So in hot weather the store erupted its surplus onto the outside shelf. Books that had enjoyed false security and fancy prices were sold for a dime to pay for their overdue lodging. The outside shelf was the last judgment on literature. . . . And I suppose that a book which would not sell for ten cents went to the mill to be boiled down again and made into paper towels.

I spent thirty minutes a day and a dime a time, during that summer, picking up a library from the ten-cent shelf. . . .

A certain conscience should be developed for the buying of books, even ten-centers, or else a library becomes a confusion of tongues. It might be wise to buy no book treating of matters outside the conceivable domain of interest, even though its binding matches the library furniture. A ten-cent shelf has books on basket weaving, dentistry, and aboriginal ceramics, but let somebody else buy them.

A second rule is that a book ought not to be bought because it matches a book you own already. For ten cents apiece I picked up half a dozen volumes of belles-lettres, part of a so-called "universal library," and am glad to own them. It was a temptation to take seven others, the Memoirs of Continental Courts, but at the time I could imagine no reason for owning a collection of continental memoirs. I can't think of any now, for that matter.

Thirdly, the book should be one that I might possibly, conceivably, eventually read. This does not mean that I have read or expect to read all my books. But as I have more ties than I can wear . . . so my library offers an opulence of choice and infinity of resource that have little respect to the small spare time a modern man gets for reading.

In the fourth place, no book should be forgiven for poor paper or bad print and hardly for bad binding. Books should be substantial and decent, though they cost but ten cents, and even this is not incompatible with the purchase price.—From "My Own Four Walls," by DON ROSE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company.)

Grandmother's Sampler

The old road seems to wind through spring,
The golden-bells to tinkle faintly,
As stitch by stitch her sampler grows,
And each prim figure follows quaintly.

She makes the trees so stiff and tall
They almost screen the house that dreams
Behind its little picket fence
With swinging gate where "Welcome" gleams.

If I could stitch with needles thin
As steel of silver summer rain
And wind my thread of larkspur blue
Or pink of clover in new grain,

I'd make a sampler in each heart.
Such poignant beauty I would give
All sorrow would be crowded out
And only loveliness could live.

TWILA CLARK

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

It Is Not Proving a 'Rubber Stamp' Court . . . . . By Richard L. Strout

There is an extraordinary ferment in the Supreme Court. It shows up statistically in the Court's record. Trying to explain what causes it is a harder matter than to show it exists. In some ways the new Court, seven of whose members have been named by a single President, and the eighth picked by the same President as Chief Justice, sets a new record of dissents and individual independence.

It is too early as yet to say what the ferment means. It is only possible now to indicate here and there new personal groupings and tendencies. It is possible to draw a few conclusions. One of the most certain, although a negative one is the conclusion that although Mr. Roosevelt has filled the Court with his appointees, it has not meant that he has produced what some people feared—a rubber stamp Court. Quite the contrary. An intellectual diversity has been produced that finds its way statistically into a high number of split decisions.

During the past term, the summary prepared by the United States Law Week shows 16 instances of 5-to-4 decisions. This compares with only two such decisions in the two preceding terms. Both in number of 1-vote decisions and in the total number of individual dissenting votes, the results of the term just concluded may well set an all-time high.

Mr. Justice Douglas Busiest Dissenter

Final figures of the term have now been compiled. All told, the Court handed down 162 majority opinions, from 60 of which there sprang a total of 158 individual dissents. Mr. Justice Douglas was the busiest dissenter. He had 28. Chief Justice Stone and Mr. Justice Black were tied with 21 dissents each. The others were: Mr. Justice Roberts, 19; Mr. Justice Murphy, 18; Mr. Justice Frankfurter, 15; Mr. Justice Reed, 14; Mr. Justice Byrnes, 12, and Mr. Justice Jackson, 10.

Incidentally, it should be noted in passing that the last two Justices are also the newcomers on the Court. Their position has been watched with interest in their first term on the bench. The fact that they have registered fewest dissents indicates that their vote may have some measure of control in closely divided cases. Or it may mean that they have not yet been swept into the wide-open intellectual free-for-all that seems to have captured the august Judges who have served a longer period.

Nearly everyone read about the 5-to-4 decision in the Jehovah's Witnesses case. In this the Court majority (Reed, Byrnes, Roberts, Frankfurter and Jackson) upheld the right of three cities to impose licensing fees on a religious group who distributed controversial literature on which they sought contributions. The minority (Stone, Murphy, Black and Douglas), in a vehement opinion by the Chief Justice, argued that this represented an infringement of civil liberties. What is not generally recognized, but is indicated by the statistical record, is that certain cleavages are forming within the Court, in which associations of Justices' names either in the majority or minority, frequently occur.

These Gentlemen See Eye to Eye

For example, Mr. Justice Black and Mr. Justice Douglas frequently see eye to eye. Thus, in the list of dissents, there were seven cases where Black, Douglas and Murphy were associated, four of Black, Reed, Douglas and Murphy, two where it was Black, Douglas, Murphy and Byrnes, two more of Black, Douglas, Byrnes and Jackson, and three where it was just Black and Douglas. They were also associated in various other combinations.

To put the matter somewhat differently, let me isolate the 16 instances in which there were 5-to-4 decisions in the past term.

In four of these instances Mr. Justices Black, Douglas, Reed and Murphy dissented from the majority. Three of these cases, incidentally, involved labor law. This is a combination which seems to have gathered considerable consistency of opinion. In 10 of the 16 instances Mr. Justices Black and Douglas voted together, and Mr. Justice Murphy joined them in seven of these instances.

On the other hand, in three of the 16 instances the minority was composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justices Roberts, Frankfurter and Byrnes.

Incidentally the Chief Justice and Mr. Justices Frankfurter and Byrnes joined together in five of the 16 cases, indicating another important combination.

Justices Black and Frankfurter seem to be on opposite sides of many split decisions, and so do Justices Murphy and Jackson.

It is too soon to trace any basic philosophical cleavage in these tentative new groupings. The term just ended was notable for showing no fixed pattern in the split decisions developing. In only two instances in the term did cases arise involving constitutionality of laws. In these two cases the Court sustained the constitutionality of acts of Congress.

The pressing problem before the present Court is the application and interpretation of regulatory statutes already passed, and the resolving of conflicts in Federal and State authority. The record emphatically disproves the idea of a "rubber-stamp" Court. For a decade the trend toward dissents has grown, and it has greatly accelerated in the past term. There is now in fact a diversity and independence of judgment, illustrated by dissents, almost unequaled in Court history.

The Country Speaks: California

Golden Gate Bridge Weather . . . . . By Nate White

San Francisco

L. H. Nishkian, Golden Gate Bridge engineer, is waiting for a "good storm" to try out the deflection, temperature, and wind-measuring instruments recently installed on the world's longest single span, which connects San Francisco with the fabulous Redwood Empire to the north.

For the first time in the use of big bridges accurate measurements are being taken daily showing the motions of the Golden Gate Bridge and its reactions to climatic changes and wind velocity. A recent blow of only 45 miles an hour failed to impress Mr. Nishkian, who is waiting for a strong gale blowing squarely against the bridge before he makes any announcement about what the instruments say. The 45-mile-an-hour blow wasn't very high wind, Mr. Nishkian pointed out, and it swept parallel to the bridge rather than against it. He wants a hard test.

Since collapse in November, 1940, of the Narrows suspension bridge at Tacoma, Wash., the Golden Gate span has been subjected to more careful-than-usual inspection and study by the nation's leading bridge engineers and by bridge-building corporations. The 4,200-foot span suspended between the main cable towers, each 746 feet high, has never presented any cause for alarm to its builders. The "peculiar" wavering antics described as characteristic of the Tacoma Bridge have never been noted on the Golden Gate span, and to one driving over it in a high wind the bridge seems stationary although its span is made to swing within engineering limits.

Nature of Devices

The new devices, first of their kind and costing approximately $7,000, are two automatic wind instruments, each sealed in weatherproof cases, which record wind directions and velocities 24 hours a day automatically; a transit tripod for sighting mid-span horizontal and vertical measuring rods to tell deflection of the bridge sideways or up and down; and temperature recorders at mid-span and the towers.

All the measurements are co-ordinated at the south tower of the bridge. Regular tabulations are made by S. J. Dickson, maintenance superintendent, with only about three minutes required for taking readings of all three devices.

Meanwhile, Roy West, the bridge auditor, declared that its finances were in a sound condition, and that he had not noticed an unusual dropping off in traffic. There has been some dropping off since the tire-rationing program went into effect, he said, but the decrease has not become alarming.

Because of an unusual condition in its building permit from the Secretary of War, the Golden Gate Bridge is due for continued heavy traffic even if all civilian traffic should be stopped. In the permit granting rights of way for approaches to the bridge through the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Baker, the Secretary of War specified that Army and Navy personnel should be permitted to use the bridge free of toll. This clause has been interpreted by a lower court and upheld by the Appellate Court as giving free crossing to all Federal employees and their dependents, regardless of classification. It applies equally to a Work Projects Administration worker and an Army or Navy officer. It applies to all Federal civilian personnel and their families desiring to cross the bridge on business or pleasure.

Since 15 to 20 per cent of all traffic crossing the bridge today comes under the "Federal employee" classification, authorities are seeking a rehearing of the whole problem in the United States Circuit Court. Interpretations now being placed on the "Federal" clause stretch the bounds of justice and equity too far, it is argued, since the original clause was intended to apply only to Army and Navy personnel.

Financial Status

Since the bridge is obviously a military asset, it is argued by the bridge's friends that the Federal Government cannot afford to see the bridge run into financial difficulties which might impair its management and maintenance, estimated to cost about $500,000 a year. With present court interpretations, however, some persons think an appeal will have to be carried direct to Congress if the bridge fails to win relief in a re-hearing.

First payment on the $35,000,000 debt will be made in July, this year, amounting to $200,000. These payments will continue for five years, at the end of which time payments of $400,000 a year will begin and continue for five years. Ten years from now the bridge will be expected to pay $800,000 a year for five years, then $1,200,000 for five years, then $1,600,000 for five years, and finally $1,800,000 for five years to liquidate the debt.

When the bridge was built, it was expected that travel would increase and that development of Marin County communities would occur to such an extent, with obvious increases in commuting, that the bridge could easily be financed. It is recognized that the war with rationing of tires and probable rationing of gasoline has brought new problems. Closely allied is the problem of free Federal tolls. With a surplus of $1,500,000 with which to meet shortages, bridge authorities are not unduly concerned, yet they recognize they must face the uncertainty of the world situation with wisdom and financial planning.

A trip across the bridge has become a "must" for visitors to San Francisco because of the exhilarating view of the Bay, the Golden Gate and the Pacific Ocean, officials of the Red wood Empire Association declare. They call the bridge the "Gateway to the Redwoods."

To Change the Subject:

Then There's Uncle Edward's Salad Dressing . . . . . By Dorothea Kahn

It seems I did an unpardonable thing. I wrote a little piece for this column about my recipe collection, and while I mentioned all the pleasant associations clustering around certain of these culinary formulas, I didn't give the recipes themselves. I have been hearing about it.

Mr. J. is a gentleman you would not think interested in cookery. He is very much the businessman type. But he tapped me on the shoulder as he sat behind me at a meeting and whispered: "Why didn't you give us those recipes you wrote about? I'd like to know how you make those French carrots."

Then a woman living in a New York hotel wrote me a courteous note asking for the recipes and promising to give me, in exchange, some rare ones she had collected while traveling. That was certainly a fair proposition.

But I really had not thought of "holding out" on the readers of this column. I'm only too glad to share my pet recipes. The only trouble is, some of them are written in the vaguest terms, and some are involved.

Take that carrot recipe—carrots a la Vichy. Aunt Jeanne never said a tablespoon of this or teaspoon of that. It was always "a little," or "a lump." The cook was supposed to have judgment in the old days; cooking was no laboratory affair. So this is the way my recipe reads: "Cut the carrots in rings. Let them cook in a little boiling water with an onion, pinch of thyme, bay leaf, and parsley. When cooked, put a piece of butter and a little flour in a skillet, then add the carrots, adding a little lemon juice, salt, and sugar."

Then there is Uncle Edward's salad dressing. That recipe involves table setting and gardening. Basically, it is simple enough. It's the usual French dressing formula, equal quantities vinegar and olive oil, salt, pepper, and garlic for flavor. But the vinegar must be tarragon vinegar, and that means you really should track down a tarragon plant in a seed store, coax it to grow in your back-yard garden until it has foliage sufficiently flourishing to be harvested, and then pick some sprigs of the herb to stuff in your vinegar bottle. You should leave it a week or so to allow the vinegar to take on the tarragon flavor and then it is ready to use in this salad. Of course you can buy tarragon vinegar in the stores, but that doesn't seem really sporting.

Now the garlic. It should be rubbed on a crust of bread and the crust placed in the bottom of the big salad bowl so the dressing will moisten it. But most important of all, the man of the family must make this salad at the table with due ceremony. The ingredients must all be placed before him; he must be provided with a large bowl and wooden mixing implements; and he must have the attention of the entire family as he measures out his oil and vinegar, three or four tablespoons of each, and pours it deftly over the crisp greens and the garlic bread. Then—ah—you will have a salad! But you see how much there is to tell when you try to give a recipe that has associations.

Why, my space is all used up, and I've only given two.

Fort Slocum Army's East Coast 'Jumping-Off Place'

American soldiers' next stop may be Europe, Asia, Africa or place known as 'Shangri-La.'

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the eighteenth.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.—This East Coast Army camp is the "jumping-off place"; the next stop may be Europe, Asia, Africa, or Shangri-La!

This is the camp where the Army puts your fighting soldier through the all-important final checkup, the final assembly and the final inspection before the troops are whisked, some secret date, to the embarkation port and the waiting transports. After that it's "push the periscopes down" and the next port is Somewhere Overseas.

Outwardly placid, Fort Slocum is the camp from which, prior to Pearl Harbor, soldiers were sent to Panama and Puerto Rico, to the Atlantic bases acquired from Britain, even to Alaska and Hawaii. This is the camp from which a famous United States infantry regiment departed recently to garrison Iceland. This, it may safely be predicted, will be final inspection and assembly point for other units of Uncle Sam's Army on their way to crush the Axis bid for world domination.

Located in Long Island Sound a mile from the Westchester shore, this island fort, like Bermuda, permits no automobiles save transport trucks. Another British touch, this fort a few months ago billeted the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and the Queens Own Cameron Highlanders, crack English and Scottish regiments en route to new stations in Britain.

Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Preparing for Overseas

At Fort Slocum, N. Y., soldiers are given final training for military service outside the United States and are fully equipped for their assignments. This training includes various refresher courses to bring the men to a high peak of skill in their special tasks. The picture at the top shows officers engaged in final pistol practice. Col. Bernard Lentz, left, is the present commanding officer at Fort Slocum; he is the originator of cadence drill. When a soldier leaves this fort for service in northern climates he is given winter clothing and if a fur coat is included his gear is worth from $400 to $600.

'Overseas Staging Area'

Technically Fort Slocum is an "overseas staging area." Along with Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, and several others, it is a pre-embarkation zone where soldiers are "staged" or given final preparation for service overseas. It is one of the camps where the Army makes certain, beyond question of doubt, that every soldier has full and proper equipment, and that he is correctly outfitted for the country and climate for which he is headed, be it a land of snow and ice or palm trees and grass huts.

Slocum and its kindred camps are also the locales where America's sons have their last contacts for many months with United States soil, their last long look at its rocks and hills, their last homeward phone calls and, sometimes for the fortunate, a brief furlough. One of the most difficult tasks for a troop commander is to say "no," when necessity demands, to these furlough and pass requests.

Up to his arrival at Slocum, the soldier has been undergoing intensive training, basic and specialized, at other camps, in Alabama perhaps, in the Midwest or in the East; most of the camp's men are drawn from east of the Mississippi River. But at the fort he become a "casual" or transient, whose stay may last from a few days to a few weeks until equipment, records, health and personnel have been thoroughly scrutinized, and until reception points and ships and all the minute details which make a convoy safe have been prepared.

If it were not imperative to keep information from the enemy, it might be possible to give a larger picture of how soldiers and equipment are asembled efficiently at such points, how the transports are gathered elsewhere and loaded with provisions, tanks and guns, how all are brought together quickly and quietly. But, as a final lecture to troops at Fort Slocum stresses, "the least talk, the less sabotage."

'Showdown Inspection'

Troops entering the camp here bring a major portion of their equipment, but they do not leave before undergoing a "showdown inspection" in which a man lays out each and every item of his paraphernalia and officers make sure that if the regulations call for a half dozen pairs of socks, the soldier has a half dozen.

If the "casual" is heading for a northern climate—Iceland for instance—he receives a new issue of warm clothing which would gladden the heart of a North Pole explorer. Among the haberdashery may be a sleeping-bag designed on the latest cold-resistant ideas, a fur cap, and for the most Arctic regions a fur coat which would retail for $400.

It is the responsibility of Maj. Abraham J. Rosenblum, co-ordinator of "staging," to see that no equipment contains any identifying insignia or devices which would give Axis troops or spies information as to regiment or battalion. Enemy intelligence can estimate troop strength too readily from a few items of uniform insignia, so even the "dog tags" or identification disks which a soldier wears carry only such items as name, Army serial number, home address and blood-type.

Fort Slocum's commanding officer, Col. Bernard Lentz, originator of the cadenced drill and a leading Army educator, sometimes describes himself now as a hotel proprietor, and the big job at the camp indeed is to put up transients, feed them and send them on their way. The camp is an admirably equipped hotel, capable of receiving, feeding and outfitting our new Army.

Recreation

Soldiers, though heading for points across the seven seas, still like their recreation, and Slocum is prepared to furnish this. Latest movies are twice an evening at 14 cents a ticket, dancing is every Friday evening at the post Y. M. C. A., and as for theatrical productions, the boys have not been reticent about staging their own, including such picturesquely titled reviews as "Yardbirds of 1942" and "Swing Fever."

Close to Westchester County's friendly communities, Fort Slocum soldiers have learned from first-hand acquaintance how good Sunday home-cooked dinners can taste, and they in turn have drawn heavily on Westchester's feminine contingent to staff the dances given at the fort.

Busy and bustling in 1942, long-historied Fort Slocum was also bustling in 1863 when it housed 2,500 wounded Confederate soldiers after the Battle of Gettysburg. Used first as a hospital for both Union and Confederate fighters, the island continued as a military post down through the years, housing various units of Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and infantry. Its full modernization was accomplished under Col. Edwin Gunner, commanding officer from 1936 through 1941, who completed the transition from mule transport to motortruck, renovated buildings and barracks and replaced outmoded ferryboats.

Now trim and efficient, the camp has become one of the vital stepping-stones by which the "big push" is going forward, the push which is putting American troops in position, as President Roosevelt has said, to hit the enemy where he can be found, and hit him hard.

'Battle' of Absentee Votes Must Win Over Time, Space

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 27—With world democracy at stake on a half-dozen far-flung battlefronts, the democratic question of absentee voting by members of the United States armed forces is arousing strong interest here as election-time nears.

Since all but four or five States permit absentee voting both within and without the borders of the United States, soldiers, sailors and Marines from the great majority of States will be able to record their choices in the forthcoming elections if they can overcome the very serious handicap imposed by the length of time it takes for a ballot to go from their State to a foreign fighting front and back again.

Although the absentee voting laws of most States are steadily becoming more uniform, wide divergences still exist, particularly in regard to the manner in which such out-of-State and out-of-country ballots may be cast. Some States do not specify how the voting must be done, others have legislated special provisions for voting by mail, while still others require that the ballots must be collected on the spot.

The major bar to the effective use of the absentee ballot privilege by members of the armed forces outside the country, it is felt here, is the short space of time which exists in so many States between the date of the primary and that of the general election. This period is so short that it would be difficult for the election commissioners to print the ballots, mail them to, say, Australia or Eritrea and have them back in time to be counted on election day.

Trying to Be Early

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is making a very strong effort this year to have its ballots in the hands of the great majority of its registered voters in the Army and the Navy as long before the election as possible, since Massachusetts law requires that ballots be mailed to those outside the State on military duty. North Dakota is the only State having a progressive requirement of this sort.

Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, and New Mexico have no approved provision for absentee balloting, and there is considerable disagreement as to whether prevailing Indiana law permits members of the armed service not stationed on Federal territory to vote. This means that an Indianan stationed at a camp in Texas certainly can vote, whereas one in Great Britain may not have the privilege.

Mississippi and South Carolina have recently adopted absentee voting statutes, the former going so far as to provide that service men may vote without payment of the poll, while the new South Carolina provisions extend to those employed in war production agencies operated by the Government.

Louisiana adopted a constitutional amendment in 1936 providing for absentee voting by mail, and the State is now in the process of adopting enabling legislation.

Service men are allowed to vote under ordinary absentee privileges in these States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Those States in which specific provision is made for voting by mail are: Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

States which will attempt to collect ballots on the spot are Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, and South Dakota. This practice is said to be a holdover from Civil War days.

Only for President

New Hampshire permits absentee voting only for presidential candidates.

At the present time, a bill introduced by Representative Joseph W. Martin (R), of Massachusetts, which would order the War and Navy Departments to furnish all State governments with the complete list of all their citizens in the armed forces at least 30 days before the general election and which would urge the governors of the different states to send out ballots to these citizens, is languishing in committee. No immediate action is expected.

Appearing before the annual Governor's Conference at Asheville, N. C., recently, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson promised that the Army would do everything in its power to assist voting in fall elections by soldiers who would ordinarily vote at home. He said that through the co-operation of the State Secretaries of State, lists would be supplied to local election boards, which will send ballots to the troops.

Meanwhile, soldiers are being informed that they can obtain all voting information by writing to the Secretaries of State of their respective States.

Mere absence from the home State is not, however, the only difficulty facing soldiers and sailors wishing to exercise their civic obligations. There is also the difficult problem of registration of voters, State laws varying widely.

Some of the States provide for annual registration, some for permanent registration and others for registration every second or fourth year. There is also the question of the registration of the new voter, many soldiers have never registered before. Absentee registration laws are much less prevalent than absentee voting laws, only 13 States having absentee registration laws at present, although many other States have permanent registration laws.

There are said to be no direct provisions in the Federal Constitution providing for authority on the part of Congress to determine the right of soldiers to vote in elections.

House Rules Group Protects State Rights

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 27

The House Rules Committee has refused to give legislative right of way to a bill designed to permit soldiers and sailors in the United States to vote in national elections by removing any procedural requirement established by State law.

Some committee members objected that the Constitution gave the States the right to determine the qualifications of voters. It was planned to draft another measure which would simply enable the Federal Government to assist States wishing to have absentee servicemen cast ballots. While many States have absentee provisions, some require registration in advance, impossible in the case of many men in camps.

Preserves Fellowship

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27 (AP)—The Christian Church is the "one organization which is preserving fellowship in the world today—a world where the forces of nationalism are becoming even more powerful," the New York State Christian Endeavor Society was told yesterday.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Schönberg After Thirty Years

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The program consisted of two works: Arnold Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" and the original version of "Façade," described as "An Entertainment by Edith Sitwell and William Walton." "Pierrot" is now 30 years old, "Façade" 20. The "advance-guard"—in uniform and out—from Bloomsbury, Chelsea, St. John's Wood, and Camden Town, turned up in such numbers that the Aeolian Hall could not hold them. Another performance was at once promised by the adventurous promoters, Boosey and Hawkes.

It seems that even revolutionaries revolve and that there are no moderns like the old moderns. The past was with us again when, like his father before him, a young man entered carrying a copy of the rebel periodical "Blast." One recalled the horror expressed by another almost forgotten journal of the period when some daring writer or other ventured the opinion that "The bourgeois is not always wrong: as a judge of technique it is always right, for it quite clearly imposes upon works that purport to be art that first condition of artform."

* * *

Evidently the smallest and most bourgeois worm will turn, being trodden on often enough. But, discounting the claim to technical omniscience and ignoring the confusion between technique and form, this "bourgeois" aesthetic would have had the support of Schönberg, although he holds that "beauty is not the experience of everyone, being at most only the experience of certain individuals." ("Harmonielehre.")

To him, the balance and proportion of form are of supreme importance. And to this extent, anyhow, his later works are inspired by strictly classical ideals. But Schönberg has always emphasized the continuity of all music; for him "classical" and "romantic" are meaningless labels. Such an antithesis, he avers, is unreal and unhelpful. To a questioner some years ago he said:

"It is my first principle that the reality of music, or the meaning of music, has nothing to do with its sentiments, its expression, its sonority, nothing to do with performance or atmosphere. The one thing that matters is the proportions between the tones. I am speaking now as a theorist. As a composer, I appreciate that all these other things (which as a theorist I hold to be of no value) are essential means to the end of which I have spoken. But I prefer to think more of the end than of the means. Proportion is above all things. It is not, however, a matter of mathematics; it is in music, as in painting and in architecture, a thing one feels rather than a thing one understands. We say of a portrait today it is not like the sitter. What will that matter in a hundred years? Then, it will be only a question of its proportions—of its beauty."

In a striking passage in "Harmonielehre" he says, "... the artist attains to beauty without willing it, for he is only striving after truthfulness."

"Proportion is above all things." Risking accusations of a political pun, one might say that the composer's job, like that of the painter, is proportional representation—by means of the relations or "proportions between the tones." These relations constitute the chief difficulty for the average listener to "Pierrot Lunaire." To those who have long slept on the feather-bed of the classics, its idiom at first seems about as reposeful as the upturned nails on which a Hindu fakir takes his ease.

Schönberg's revolt against our accustomed musical relations, associations, and values, is practically analogous to that of Gertrude Stein and James Joyce in literature and of Matisse, Picasso, and a whole school of painters, not to speak of the surrealists. In discussing the work of Gertrude Stein some years ago, Edith Sitwell explained with great clarity how language had become a threadbare thing, "too tired to move,—with words grouped together in little predestined families, bloodless and timid." Miss Stein brought back the "dead creatures" to life by what at first appeared to be an anarchic process. Breaking down "the predestined groups of these words,—their sleepy family habits," she rebrightened their use by building them into fresh shapes, into the abstract patterns to which we are accustomed in pictorial art and music.

* * *

Words, Miss Sitwell continued, are placed in contexts hitherto unknown, "so as to gain their exact personality, deprived of that produced by their usual surroundings ... there is always a connecting thread in each pattern, otherwise it would not be a pattern."

Admittedly, Miss Stein is often difficult reading and for almost identical reasons Schönberg makes difficult listening; with both, a gap of broken associations has to be crossed, a gap in which the reader and the listener are apt to feel without a straw of meaning to clutch at. Awaiting them on the other side is a new aesthetic experience. Whether this is always worth the effort is another matter.

During the last 30 years many musicians have greeted "Pierrot Lunaire" as a masterpiece. In Germany it aroused tremendous curiosity and was performed before crowded audiences. But as Prof. Adolf Weissmann wittily said, Schönberg's popularity with the big public was due to his unpopularity. They regarded him as a kind of modernist Mephistopheles who gave his audiences "as much displeasure as possible."

Certainly, they decided, here was no monopoly of "the good tunes" hinted at by Luther and Rowland Hill. The musician, however, had to admit the talent behind the romantic early works, still more the amazing technical skill shown, for example, in "The Moon-spot" in "Pierrot Lunaire." This melodrama introduces a double crablike canon, and from the tenth bar onwards the whole of the music runs backwards to the beginning; in addition to the double canon, the piano brings in a three-part fugue, of which the theme is the augmentation of the theme of one of the canons (in notes of double value) which make up the double canon. This, it should be added, does not take part in the retrogressive movement. Perhaps any temptation to retrogressive movements by the listener may be checked by the explanation that the composer is merely illustrating the text: "With a white spot of the bright moon falling on the back of his black coat—thus Pierrot makes his promenade in the cool evening."

(To be concluded in an early issue.)

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Mrs. James Russell

Portrait by John Singleton Copley recently presented to the Boston Museum.

More Revues in London

By Harold Hobson

London

The onrush of revues upon the London stage shows no sign of abating. Leslie Henson is back at the Saville in "Fine and Dandy," and so are his audiences, crowding the theater at every performance. At the Vaudeville, "Scoop" satirizes the press, and introduces to this form of art that excellent farcical actor, Michael Shepley. At the Phoenix Hermione Baddeley and Hermione Gingold once again join forces, this time in an entertainment called "Sky High."

It is a defect of modern revue that there is little that it admires. It looks upon the world with a forbidding eye. It dislikes songs that rhyme "moon" with "June," and lyrics about Paris, and praise of London for being splendid in air raids, and cabaret entertainers, and dress designers, and everything else that catches its attention. Often enough, especially when it is written—as in wartime London it so frequently is—by Herbert Farjeon, it is witty and clever, but its constant sharpness of tone wearies in the end, and brings a tired note into the obedient laughter. It was not thus that the masters used to make their revues, when Charles Cochran, with a riotous blaze of electric light, turned Paccadilly Circus into the hub of the universe every night at eight-thirty. Noel Coward, who wrote for him "This Year of Grace," and Beverley Nicholls and Hastings Turner understood the value of contrast. They set the yearning charm of "A room with a view" and "My heart stood still" against the satire of their "Poor little rich girl" and "Dance, little lady." Mr. Coward in especial, recognized that there are other forms of sweetmeat than the acid drop.

Perhaps of all eminent revue artists the last people one would expect to remember this salutary fact are Miss Baddeley and Miss Gingold. There is no disguise — whether of emanciated cyclist urging in lugubrious tones everybody to be happy, or ancient crone impersonating one of the witches in "Macbeth," or opera singer outrageously proportioned—which thes able and energetic young ladies wil not exuberantly assume. Their talent lies in the exploitation of the grotesque and the ugly.

Then there is Mr. Walter Crisham, who has produced the revue, and who both dances and sings in it. He, too, has a distinct leaning towards the satirical. In previous shows he has exposed the weaknesses of superannuated chorus boys and the raucous baritones of seaside pierrot troupes. In "Sky High" he follows this with a song at the expense of a suburban choir boy whose voice has broken. All things considered, it is astonishing that this particular revue makes a bigger effort to break away from the purely critical aspect of entertainment than any of its immediate predecessors.

There is, for example, much dancing and singing, of a more or less tuneful and graceful kind, upon the top of a vast elongated white grand piano hopefully constructed according to Baconian axiom that there can be no excellent beauty without some strangeness in the proportions; there is a delightful scene on a paddle boat in the Thames, where ladies and gentlemen leisurely stroll up and down in the garments of 50 years ago and sing the songs of the Edwardian era; there is an episode on a seat in the park in which Miss Gingold and Miss Baddeley show themselves accomplished serious actresses, though sentimentally inclined; and there are several dances of distinctly dramatic effect. The revue, on the whole, is too long, for i runs for three full hours, and some items might well be dispensed with; but what is good in it is very good.

Soldier Soloist at Stadium

By Oscar Thompson

New York

War and the weather are old stories at the Lewisohn Stadium, where the Stadium Concerts are now celebrating their silver anniversary season with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony presenting programs nightly under various conductors. Founded in 1918, at the time of the first world conflict, the city's summer symphonies began their 1942 series with various concessions to the dictates of civilian defense that were in one's mind a quarter of a century ago, these including the substitution of blue lights over the stands for the brighter illumination of the past.

But although Mars had been taken into camp, no way had been found to circumvent Jupiter Pluvius. Consequently the season began on the second night, though with the first night's program; and Artur Rodzinski, who had been engaged to conduct the first five concerts, had to be content with four. Rain again caused the postponement of three scheduled performances of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, the night after Dr. Rodzinski had waved his farewell.

Aside from the special arrangements that have been made for the free admission of soldiers, sailors and marines, and the presence of many men in uniform at each of the concerts thus far, the war has made its special contribution in at least one unusual incident. This was the promotion of a private to corporal in full view of the thousands in the audience. It came after he had played as soloist with the orchestra. The pianist who came out on the platform with one rank and left it with another was the 23-year-old Eugene List, who was given leave of absense from his unit to take part in the Shostakovitch Concerto. His commanding officer, Capt. Samuel Russell, stood beside him to announce the promotion.

* * *

Young Mr. List, wearing his uniform, participated in a program devoted to music of Soviet Russia. Shostakovitch was further represented by his Fifth Symphony, and Gliere was admitted to his company with his showy but only moderately exciting "Marche Héroique." Incidentally, this was the sixth performance in the city of the Shostakovitch Fifth since the beginning of the last musical season. Because of the noise of one of the planes that cross over the Stadium every night, Dr. Rodzinski halted his players in the progress of the slow movement and made a new beginning. If this were to establish a precedent, some symphony performances at the Stadium would be surprisingly full of repeats undreamt of by the composers.

Besides Private (now Corporal) List, soloists during Dr. Rodzinski's period of leadership included Artur Rubinstein, who played on the postponed opening night, Albert Spalding, whose turn came two evenings later. Mr. Rubinstein's warhorse was Rachmaninoff's second piano concerto and Mr. Spalding's the violin concerto of Tchaikovsky. Neither transcended himself and the performances, like that of Shostakovitch by List, may be entered into the chronicles of the Stadium Concerts as satisfactory rather than astounding. With no novelties on his schedule, Dr. Rodzinski did friendly and able service for works by Beethoven, Brahms, Weber, Ravel, Tchaikovsky and Jerome Kern, the "Showboat" Scenario of the last-named faring rather better in open air than it did in the more formal surroundings of Carnegie Hall when the same conductor introduced it there last winter.

* * *

Indoors, at the Cosmopolitan Opera House (formerly Mecca Temple) an entertaining revival of "The Gypsy Baron" has brought to further attention some of the former European singers and comedians who had a hand in the recent performances of the same composer's "Fledermaus." Robert Stolz was again the conductor, and a competent orchestra responded gaily to his beckonings in the old operetta's still charming waltzes. Later than "Die Fledermaus" by more than a decade, "Der Zigeunerbaron" is musically the weightier of the two. The title role is one of the most arduous of its kind for the tenor, but it imposed no problems that Mario Berini was not prepared to meet lyrically and securely. The equally important part of "the pig man" (Zsuspan) was effectively sung and acted by Ralph Herbert, with Karl Farkas at his side as a highly amusing Carnero. Margit Bokor, Christina Carroll, Theresa Gerson, Helen Arden, Frederick Destal, John Garris, Victor Franz and Annie V. Hartman were others of a competent cast. A large chorus had been well prepared. Herbert Graf directed the stage, where the effects were sufficiently pictorial, though this could scarcely be termed an elaborate production.

Show Looks Back on Peace Time

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A large painting exhibition has been aranged at the Parke-Bernet Galleries by Marie Sterner for the benefit of the American Red Cross, consisting of more than 200 pictures by artists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. On view through July 3, it is a far-flung affair, ranging widely over many fields of subject matter and taste, but over all hangs a mood which the sponsors have been at pains to preserve throughout—the mood of other and happier days. "Happier Days in the United Nations" it is called, and in it there is no touch of the fierce strife which characterizes a world engaged in a desperate war.

Mrs. Sterner, an experienced and skillful planner of exhibitions, states the purpose of the show simply: "The pictures chosen are intended to be reminiscent of the 'Happier Days' in our own and in other nations, now unfortunately suffering the horrors, privations, and enslavement of war. I have hopes that it will interest many people from the nostalgic point of view and have a certain propaganda value for those who may need to be reminded of the days before the horrible Fascist regime turned their mother countries and the entire world into chaotic upheaval."

The five galleries devoted to the exhibition are thus unified by a common aim, a common expression of the moods of a peaceful world, democratic, charitable, and lovable on many counts. The inspiration of patriotic propaganda in painting, denunciation of satirical caricature, and the revealing documentation of men and nations at war, all have been set aside and reserved for other occasions. "Happier Days" appeals to the sentiment of the past, but appeals at the same time with an eloquent summation of the virtues of the cause to which the United Nations have dedicated themselves.

* * *

The large gallery at the beginning of the show is a most distinguished one. It is there that a veritable galaxy of notable works have been assembled. The character is predominantly French; but there, too, are American works of comparable excellence and distinction.

In other rooms the exhibits range comprehensively over the whole United Nations front, taking in numerous refugee artists and others long associated with the local scene. A particular strength is accorded the nineteenth century in respect to the lovable and homely scenes of American artists, of whom Homer, Eastman, Johnson, and others of the same school are favorite exemplars. And an inspiriting uplift is given by the men of the early twentieth century, from Ryder to Weir, Henri, Glackens, and Bellows. Together they present a varied picture of a world at peace, the animation of its life, and the beauty of its landscape.

The recognition given the artists more particularly associated with the European scene produces both stimulating and fruitful results for the exhibition. Many of these artists are now in this country, some of them making their first appearances here, while others are represented in styles now becoming increasingly well known. Among these are Eric Isenburger, painter of the strikingly decorative "La Belle Josette"; Rudolf Jacobi, with his spiritedly painted "Bridge, Westport"; and Sarkis Katchadourian, with "Sacred Bull" and "Temple Dancer" in tempera. Hugo Steiner-Prag, a little-known Czech artist, contributes a group of water colors which recalls the charm of his native land in the years immediately preceding the Nazi conquest. Also prominent is Mstislav Dobujinsky, a Russian, whose varied Russian and English works comprise a small exhibition in themselves.

* * *

Mrs. Sterner is especially to be congratulated on obtaining for the display a number of notable pictures. These are backed up by the historical prominence of the artists, and include Gustave Courbet's "Self Portrait" and "The Wave," Faintin-Latour's "La Dame Pensive," Renoir's "The Yellow Hat," Manet's "Mons. Pertuiset," Degas's "Nude Combing Her Hair," Picasso's "Lady With Fan," Cezanne's "Bathers," and Mary Cassatt's "Fillette au Grand Chapeau."

Having comparable prominence in the show are favorite American works like George Bellows's "Lady Jean," Sloan's "Madison Square," Weir's "Willimantic," and Mahonri Young's "Navajo Mother," to which may be added such relatively unfamiliar subjects as Speicher's "Mrs. G. MacCulloch Miller," Eakins's "Duck Shooting," Homer's "Landscape With Figures" and Glackens's "The Artist's Wife." There are seven Homers in all to be seen in the show, including several newly recovered works. Other artists well represented are Barnard Lintott, with both figures and flower subjects, and such contemporaries as Edy Legrand, Zygmunt Menkes, Everett Shinn, Gari Melchers, John Koch, Paul Clemens, and John Corbino. None of their works deviate from the essential trend of the show in its outlining of the mood of "Happier Days in the United Nations," and many of them support the thesis admirably.

Irving Berlin in Command Of Impending Army Musical

By John Beaufort

New York

Not so many months ago a group of 275 young men now to be found practising song and dance in semi-dark Broadway theaters were private citizens in mufti. Today they are soldier citizens in khaki—still mostly privates with the exception of an occasional corporal and one or two sergeants. Today they are getting ready for a July Fourth offensive at the Broadway Theater in Irving Berlin's draft musical "This Is the Army." And they would like it made perfectly clear to everybody, particularly to their skeptical comrades back in camp, that putting on a Broadway show and being a soldier at the same time is no picnic.

"They think we're in some kind of a soft racket," complained one of the neat and sunburned privates Thursday at the National Theater, which a rehearsal had not disturbed from its dust covers. "At camp, we get up at six in the morning and we're through by a quarter to five in the afternoon. What do we do here? We get up at six and when we're not drilling, we're rehearsing—and vice versa, all day long. Evenings, we rehearse until 11:30. After that, the production staff has meetings until two o'clock. Then, up the next morning at six. We're not complaining, you understand, but put that in your paper, will you? And you might say that, instead of getting weekends off as we used to, we haven't had a day free since this thing began."

That, as nearly as my informant could remember, was sometime in May, after the Army and Irving Berlin had agreed that Mr. Berlin should put on a musical entertainment somewhat along the lines of his "Yip, Yap, Yaphank" of the first World War. Preparations for such a venture had been going on quietly for quite a while as the result of talent qualification forms distributed to camps all over the country.

The questionnaires were returned to Camp Upton, where they were surveyed by Staff Sergeant Ezra Stone and others connected with producing entertainment for the Camp Upton "Opry House." When Mr. Berlin arrived to begin work at the camp, there was a company of 40 men already experienced in Army theatricals. This group forms the nucleus of "This Is the Army."

Having discovered the types and range of talent required by Mr. Berlin, Sergeant Stone and his associates went about the job of having the necessary men transported to Camp Upton. From army camps in Georgia, California, Texas, and every other State where army camps are located came the singers, tap and ballet dancers, technicians, stagehands, musicians, and specialty artists for the show. Most of them had had some professional experience. Private John Koenig is designing scenery for the show. There are sons of famous fathers, making themselves useful: Sergeant Alan Anderson, whose father is Maxwell Anderson, the playwright; Victor Moore's son, Robert; Ernest Truex's son, Philip; and Joe Cook, Jr., who will do some of his father's juggling and patter.

The soldiers were assigned to Mr. Berlin and Camp Upton on what is technically known as Detached Service under direct orders from the War Department. After the show has finished a Broadway run of at least a month and a tour, the men will return to the posts from which they came.

At Camp Upton, Mr. Berlin's soldier troupers were housed and rehearsed in a concentration camp earlier vacated by Japanese and Italians. Mr. Berlin, equipped with the efficient piano which changes key mechanically, began giving the young men the songs and spoken material which will form the soldier vaudeville and minstrel show. Except for a number about the American Theater Wing's Stage Door Canteen by Private James McColl, all the material was written by Mr. Berlin. He, by the way, will appear—with members of the original "Yip, Yap, Yaphank" company—to sing "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning."

The company for "This Is the Army" moved into New York on June 4 for final rehearsals. The soldiers are allowed $2.35 a day for rations and quarters which, they find, does not permit excessive luxury in New York. Some, however, have stayed with friends and families. Others have found certain hotels willing to make rates as low as $5 a week for them. In connection with the production, it is interesting to note that costumers, scene-painting and construction studios, truckers, and other groups without which there would be no show are all contributing materials and services.

Americans Paint Native Scene

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

The annual exhibition of oils, watercolors, black and whites and sculpture now on view in the roomy galleries of the North Shore Arts Association shows no war decimation of exhibitors.

With a full quota of 328 pictures and 11 pieces of sculpture, it puts a brave foot forward in a season that, along the waterfront, at least, brings home to artist no less than layman, the grim presence of war not far from our own shores.

That presence, however, stirs but slightly the subject matter of the 1942 summer salon. Appearing in "Guard Duty" by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne as a blue-clad American sailor against the Gloucester harbor, it crops out more symbolically in Umberto Romano's study of an anxious, waiting woman, "Through the Dark of Night," and in his more active composition of distraught humanity, "O'er the Ramparts We Watch."

* * *

That artists are thinking in terms of America is, nevertheless, self-evident. W. Lester Stevens strikes the keynote in "The Roots of Democracy," the study of an old, weatherbeaten New England farm, punctuated with sharp edges of yellow light, and in "House, Halifax, Vt.," by Stanley Woodward, now in the armed forces. Then there is "The Farm" by William Meyerowitz, that turns from the house to the fields, giving a sense of fertility.

Nor is the human element neglected. Theresa Bernstein (Mrs. William Meyerowitz) offers her interpretation of "American Girl," an alert, slim young woman in red against an out-of-the-window background suggestion of a Victorian house front.

Whether it is the reaction of war on the artists or on the mental receptivity of their audiences, certainly a deeper feeling for the American soil underlies many a brush stroke. It is something that is felt as well as seen; something that lends new dignity and meaning to such statements of fact as "A New England Green" and "A New England Church" by Eleanor Parke Custis, or "Sunday" New Englanders churchward bound, by Leo B. Blake.

While New England is dominant among the picture makers, several have gone farther afield. Arthur J. Hammond investigates the colorful West in "The Apache Trail," as does Harry W. Powers in "Canyon Country of the Southwest;" Clara E. Lagenbach goes South in "Way Down in Dixie" with its Spanish moss, its dirt road, and its little cart driven by Negroes. Stanley Woodward turns to the tropics in his marine with wind-blown palm, "Where the Trade Winds Blow;" while Emma Fordyce MacRae, in that quiet, flat, decorative technique of hers, gives a nostalgic twist to a peaceful building-lined canal in "Reflections, Annecy."

For years Susan Ricker Knox has been portraying such subjects as "Aurelianito and the Two Children," Aurelianito being an engaging donkey.

In any salon worthy the name, however, there are always pictures that exist for themselves alone, apart from trends or thought undercurrents. Joseph Kameny's two industrial interpretations along the Harlem River might fall under a defense category, but their interest seems vested less in the industrial implication than in a study of masses so disposed in interplay of light and shadow that they achieve a tri-dimensional pattern.

Margaret Gest's "High Pastures," also, concerns itself with the color richness of shadow and light.

* * *

Then there are studio-bred canvases arranged by the artist for his own purposes. Lilian Wescott Hale's "Rose and Gold," for instance, concerns itself entirely with a painter's delight in juxtaposition of colors, induced through realism, not abstraction. On a bed is a black-clad figure of a girl, contrasting with the yellow and rose of the coverlets. Texturally the painting is soft and sensuous, quite the opposite of J. Paddock's crisp "Lady and Parrot" with what may be an ironic association of the two, the one so green, the other so black, yet with a pale, sharply characterized face.

Like Susan Ricker Knox, Louis Kronberg, after many years, still clings to his favorite subject of the ballet, producing in "End of the Ballet" a color study that, with Mrs. Hale's "Rose and Gold," partakes of basic impressionism.

* * *

The black and whites—many of them prints—are more or less a rehash of print shows seen here and there all over the country during the winter season, varying from the incredible detail of French cathedrals by John Taylor Arms to the casual sketchiness of Marguerite Elliott Peaslee's "Kindling Wood," rendered in pencil, a medium peculiarly congenial to wood grains and clapboards.

Outstanding among the sculptures is Katherine W. Lane's "Afghan Hounds," decoratively treated with accent on tails.

Stylized, and crisply chiseled is a portrait, "Miriam Katzeff" by George Demetrios.

"Amateur," the standing figure of a boxer, by Walker Hancock, Hetty Beatty's fallen bull, "Finale," and Gertrude C. Fosdick's simply expressed "Madonna" lend further variety.

Other sculptors contributing are Mary Blatchford Fowler, Mary Elizabeth Sears, Evelyn S. Harmon and Helen Sahler; while among the many painters, Anthony Thieme is the most prolific. Seen in memoriam are oils by J. Eliot Enneking, "The Old Mill," and Howard J. Penrose, "Wykkan Pool."

In Search of Masterpieces

London

That excellent young actor, Alec Clunes, has taken over the Arts Theater Club, installed there a first-rate chef, set up a delightful theatrical library in the lounge, and put on the stage Clifford Odet's "Awake and Sing."

The club, as Mr. Clunes has restarted it, is a delightful place. It is open for both men and women. In the mornings and afternoons Mr. Clunes is usually about the place, youthfully magisterial; in the evenings he can be seen eating his dinner, handsomely clad in the dark blue of a fire watcher.

This is all to the good. I am constantly reading that long ago certain actors were particularly associated with certain theaters. Tree was at His Majesty's, Cyril Maude at the Haymarket, Sir George Alexander at the St. James's. In these places they were at home. They were hosts, and audiences were their guests. But this intimate relation between the actor and his place of work has long been only a dim memory.

From time to time since then a few gallant players have attempted to identify themselves with particular theaters, and establish some sort of tradition. For some years Sir Cedric Hardwicke appeared regularly at the Queen's; then he went off to Hollywood. Later Owen Nares took over the Queen's. He even put up a fine portrait of himself in the foyer. Today, that portrait has been bombed into ribbons, and the Queen's foyer is a heap of rubble.

It is pleasant to find Mr. Clunes reviving so wholeheartedly that old, and almost forgotten tradition, of the actor as host. But ultimately his success or failure in this new venture will depend on his fortune in finding good plays that the commercial theater does not produce.

He has begun with "Awake and Sing." This is a play about life in a New York slum. We have had many plays before about the drabness of life in English slums. But there is a difference between English and American plays of this sort. This difference lies in the abounding energy and vigor of American lower class speech, at any rate as reproduced on the stage. English speech of this kind is dull and lifeless, packed with exhausted clichés.

"Awake and Sing" is a Chekhovian play in the sense that its characters rebel against life without their rebellion taking the form of action. The young boy, dominated by his screeching and turbulent mother, the inconsequential husband, the old grandfather whose hero in Lenin, even the mother herself, have yearnings towards better things than poverty and dirt, but they are frustrated and defeated. Their crowded and gimcrack apartment is the platform to as hopeless and yet strangely moving a cantata of foiled desires as the London stage has known, and Lilly Kann, Julian Somers, Richard Attenborough, and Vivienne Bennett give it noble utterance.

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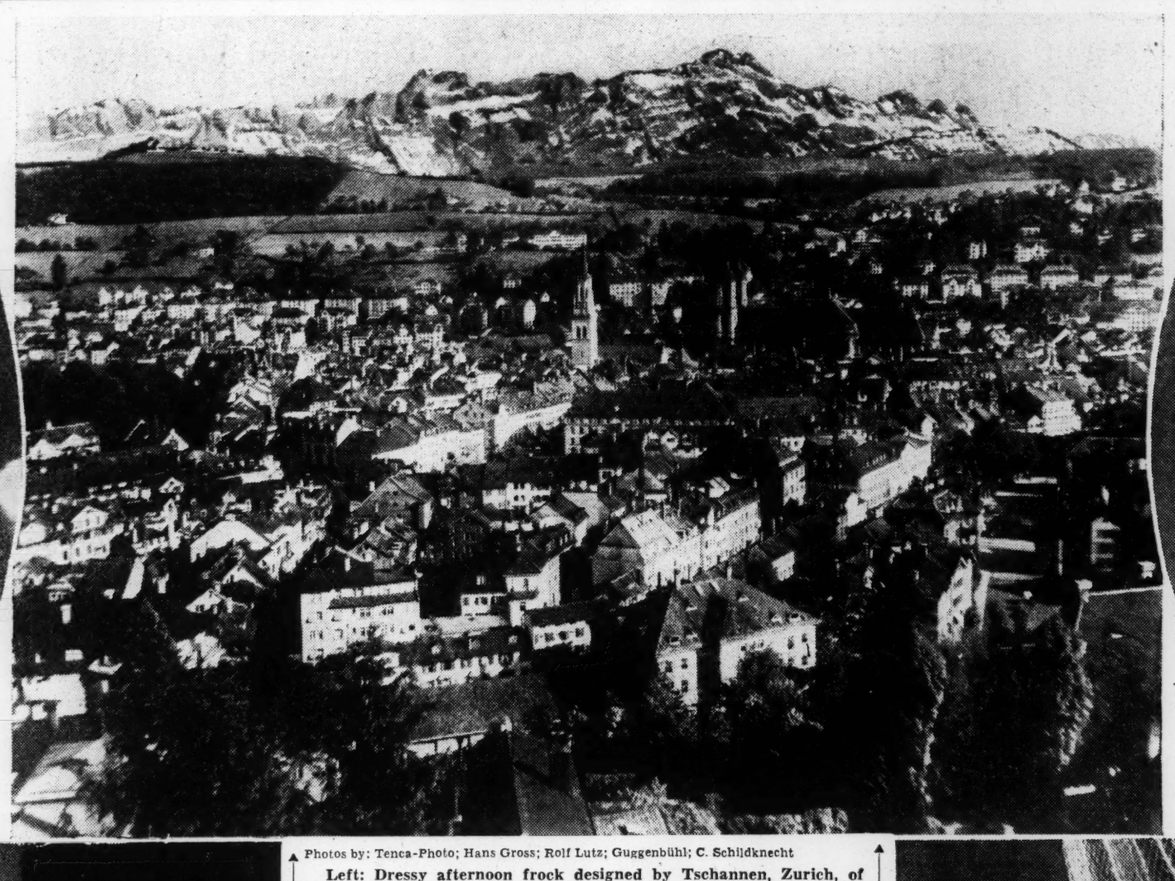

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Left: Dressy afternoon frock designed by Tschannen, Zurich, of heavy rayon lace, cream-colored, from Forster-Willi, St. Gall. Center: Historic St. Gall, famous for its laces and embroideries. Right: Cream-colored evening gown of heavy rayon wool from Siber & Wehrli, Zurich, worn with a three-quarter coat of heavy rayon lace from Forster-Willi. Ensemble designed by Gaby Jouval, Zurich.

Manufacturers and Designers Unite in Preserving Swiss Fashion Talent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arresting at a time when we are apt to think of all Europe as at war, is fashion news from Switzerland. It is more than a forecast for summer by Swiss designers. It is assurance that this stronghold of freedom and democracy is carrying on, looking toward the time of peace when she can again share with the rest of the world the embroideries, laces, and fabrics for which she has so long been famous.

In Geneva, the second Propaganda Show of Swiss Textiles was held early this season, under the auspices of Meinrad G. Lienert, Director of the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade, in Zurich. With Government representatives, members of the diplomatic corps and of the foreign press comprising the audience, there was an elaborate showing of new designs both in fabrics and costumes.

Thirty-four leading Swiss manufacturers of laces, embroideries, silks, wools, cottons, rayons, linens, knitted fabrics and of straw, worked in co-operation with 16 of the foremost dress designers and 13 milliners of Geneva, Lausanne, Bern, Zurich, and Basel. The noted Bally created special shoes for the fashion parade, shoes in leather, in rayon silk and rayon wool, and sandals of straw for daytime wear; evening shoes in lace, and bathing shoes matching beach costumes.

St. Gall Still Leads

First place in the display was given to the laces and embroideries of St. Gall. Here despite the fact that the war has cut off fully three-fourths of its export trade, St. Gall's workers continue to produce these, maintaining the same standard of beauty and quality which has made them famous. They create new designs, new colors, new effects, new finishings, with undiscouraged enthusiasm. They work in the spirit of true artists who desire to preserve their heritage not only for themselves but for the world.

Some are young, some older, but all have the common aim of expressing beauty in their work. Naturally, they do not care to be copied but nevertheless, they are not afraid of having their designs used. A question about it brings the same answer from them all: "Well, what of it if we are to be copied? We will find something else. We have new ideas all the time and we are not afraid to give them."

Embroidery Widely Used

In the Propaganda Show, they were represented by embroidered dresses for morning wear; tailored suits, afternoon dresses of all kinds in what is called "Broderie anglaise," (English embroidery) in white, pale blue, navy, midnight blue and beige. They also showed a new embroidery made with cords, which met with great favor; chintz evening gowns for cool summer nights; and beach frocks, among them one in pale turquoise blue incrusted with embroidered, stylized water lilies.

The printed organdies made in St. Gall are often produced by the same manufacturers as the laces and embroideries. They are as soft and supple as the delicate silk organzas and the designs, done by real artists, are either in exquisitely delicate shades or in striking color contrasts.

Adapt Peasant Designs

A Zurich manufacturer has launched a new cotton material printed in designs taken from the folklore of Tessin, which is in the Southern part of Switzerland. His textiles show picturesque scenes of the Tessin country, words of the Tessin language, or flowers and symbols peculiar to that region. A renowned dressmaker of Zurich used the materials to design dresses inspired by the Tessin peasant costumes, making a collection of youthful and charming summer frocks.

Garden party dress, designed by Marchal, Geneva, of embroidered white organdy from Reichenbach, St. Gall, Switzerland is almost as famous for its organdy as for its watches.

Summer evening gown for resort wear in pale turquoise-blue chintz from Stoffel, St. Gall, with white lace appliqués by Forster-Willi, St. Gall. Designed by Andrée Wiegand, Geneva.

Artists With Their Needles

Many of the fine embroideries used in the manufacture of Swiss fashions come from the embroidery frames of young girls like these two from Appenzell. They themselves wear gayly embroidered dresses, typical of the section of Switzerland in which they live. Their faces show the pleasure they find in their work.

Quality the Motto For Swiss Silk

Silk for men's neckties and oiled silk for rainwear have been one of Switzerland's important contributions in fabrics.

The motto for Swiss silk has always been quality, and for many years manufacturers produced especially heavy silks, damask, strong silks for umbrellas, and those for ties. Of course, there were also the lighter silks, like mousseline, organza, and crepe de Chine.

But, as silks began to come within the reach of all instead of a select few, the great output of silk became of a lower standard, and Switzerland, keeping its own standard on its customary high plane, suffered a loss on the international market. However, its output of oiled silk and that for ties saw no curtailment in demand until the war.

One coat of oiled silk displayed in the Propaganda Show was in a Scottish design; another in heavy beige silk also attracted attention.

Rayon silk is also being manufactured in Switzerland now despite the early reluctance to make use of this fabric. It is shown in heavy taffetas, heavy marocains, failles, and nets of all kinds. The printed rayons especially have gained favor.

These printed rayons are now obtainable in large stripes of pastel shades, until now only available in expensive real silk.

Editor's Note on Extraordinary Enterprise

Readers may well ask how it happens that this page and the two following, showing such an array of Swiss enterprise, should be published in this hour of war. The fact is that with indominitable energy the advertising representative of this newspaper in Switzerland, the Swiss Government, and leading Swiss manufacturers and designers have worked out all this material. The pictures constitute paid advertising space. It would be difficult to imagine a more impressive example of man's persistent endeavor to perpetuate and build ever higher the ways of peace.

E. D. C.

Milliners Use All Kinds of Fabrics

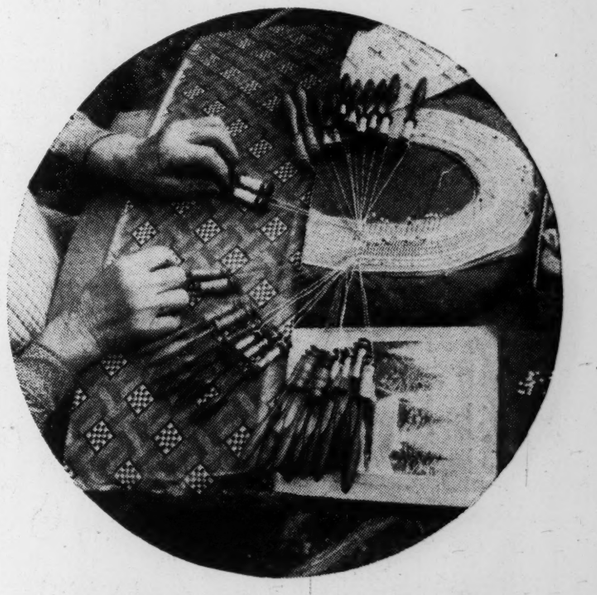
Not only were hats made of Wholen's famed straws shown at the Geneva exhibit, but there were also afternoon and evening hats cleverly designed of fabrics that matched the dresses. Using all kinds of materials, from dainty organdies to heavy rayon silks, milliners demonstrated the adaptability of Swiss textiles.

Turbans made their appearance both for sports and formal evening wear. Wool was the choice for the former, to complement the coats fashioned of stunning, hand-woven materials. Golden rayon satin of a rich texture that looked like lamé was used for one of the outstanding evening turbans. Its shiny folds were drawn tightly across the temples and skillfully wound around at the top of the head, forming a high crown and giving an exotic, oriental effect. A modified turban of red silk organza matched a full-skirted evening gown of the same.

Especially flattering to their wearers were the large-brimmed garden party hats made of organdy or plumetis to match their delicately embroidered cotton dresses. One of these had a small, stiff sailor crown with a broad, soft brim composed of several layers of organdy.

Flowers and fruits, too, did colorful duty with a number of outfits in lieu of more complete headgear. With one fluffy white evening frock, for instance, the model wore a big bunch of red cherries.

Fine Laces Made by Hand



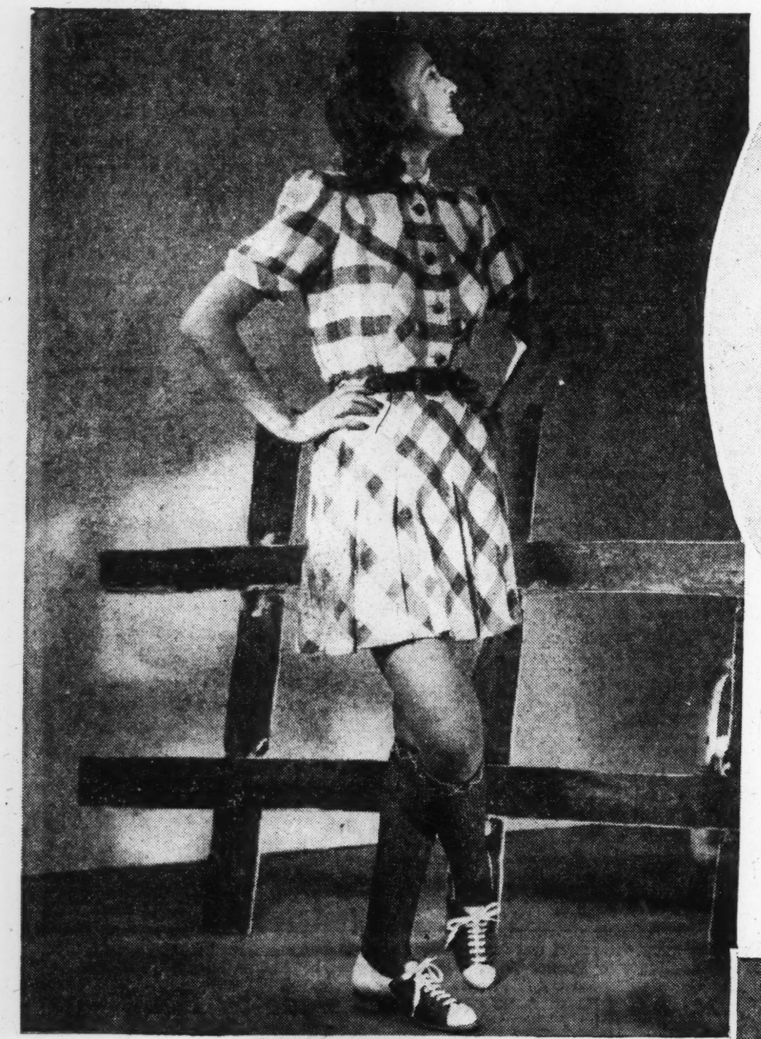
To the artistic sense and skillful fingers of many a village peasant, St. Gall owes its fame as the center of Switzerland's lacemaking industry. The design grows swiftly as this lacemaker works with her bobbins, pattern before her, weaving her lace on the large pillow which is the foundation for it.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

Hand-Woven Woolens, Oiled Silks, Fine Straws Featured With Newest Rayons

Swiss silk has long been in demand for oiled silks. Two novel rain outfits made from these are shown on this page. The plaid one above includes a shoulder cape and hood, a large pocket to protect one's purse, and matching gaiters. Designed by Lehmann, Basle. Silk from Heer, Thalwil. Above right: Navy and white sports dress in rayon wool from Schubiger, Uznach. Designed by Sauvage Couture, Basle.

This white sports coat, designed by Scheidegger Mosimann, Berne, shows how beautifully hand-woven wools lend themselves to smart tailoring. In many Swiss villages peasant women work on their looms producing such cloth under the guidance of Schweizer Heimatwerk, an organization that promotes handicrafts. Above right: Beige raincoat of oiled silk. Designed by Bouchette, Zurich. Silk from Edwin Naef, Zurich.



Photos by: Tenca-Photo; Rolf Lutz, Zurich; Guggenbühl

How many of you who live in New York or Los Angeles or Palm Beach have ever realized that the straw for your summer hats—purchased from Hattie Carnegie or Mme. Suzy or Lilly Daché, perhaps—came from a little town in the very heart of Switzerland? From Wohlen in Argovia, a charming village with white houses, green gardens, and a dancing fountain in its central square. Before the war Wohlen sent all kinds of straw braids to many countries, but especially to America. Into those straws were woven the atmosphere of the mountains and meadows of snow-capped Switzerland. The people of Wohlen are still weaving their beautiful straws, looking forward to the time when they can once again send them abroad. In the Propaganda Show of Swiss Textiles, they were well represented. Two of the hats are shown here. Above, a striking sombrero; below, a broad-brimmed sailor.

Although Switzerland, until recently, did not have to turn its attention to the manufacture of rayon substitutes, it has already produced some superb new rayon wool fabrics, which are being used for all kinds of clothes. Four examples are shown on this page—the sports dress mentioned above and, Center row, left: Bicycle suit designed by Grieder, Zurich, of rayon wool from Gebr. Naef, Zurich. Right: Dressy coat of pale green rayon wool from Strub, Zurich. Designed by Gaby Jouval, Zurich. Circle, lower right: Riding suit with jacket of white rayon wool from Siber & Wehrli, Zurich, and trousers of black wool from Kammgarnspinnerei Derendingen. Designed by Grieder, Zurich. Circle left: Cleverly pleated sport coat of hand-woven wool from Schweizer Heimatwerk, Zurich. Designed by Tschannen, Zurich.

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Lavish Use of Laces and Embroidered Cottons in Garden Party and Evening Gowns

Gown and turban of golden rayon silk from Stünzl Söhne, Horgen. Designed by Bouchette, Zurich. Gloves of emerald-green kid.

This sheer evening dress with its long sleeves, high neck, slim bodice, and incrusted, bouffant skirt is of red silk organza from Stehli, Zurich. Designed by Gaby Jouval, Zurich.

Garden party frock of white cambric embroidered with brown dots, from Nef, Herisau. Brown velvet ribbon from Vischer, Basle. Designed by Grieder, Zurich.

Photos by Tenca-Photo; Guggenbühl; Rolf Lutz, Zurich; Claire Roessiger, Basle

Embroidered white piqué, from August Giger, St. Gall, makes this crisp garden party dress designed by Tschannen, Zurich.

This dainty frock is typical of the elaborately but delicately embroidered organdies for which Switzerland is noted. Material from Union, St. Gall; dress designed by Leon Fischer, Geneva.

Brown rayon silk from Mettler, St. Gall, used with cord lace from Walter Schrank, St. Gall. By Hug-Vernier, Lausanne.

Left: English embroidery in white, from Hufenus, St. Gall, trimmed with black velvet. Designed by Bouchette, Zurich. Center: Printed linen, green on a beige background, from Leinenweberei Langenthal. Designed by Gaby Jouval, Zurich. Right: Pale pink satin from Schwarzenbach, Thalwil. Gown designed by Grieder, Zurich.

Langenthal Linens Hold High Place in Swiss Fashions

One of the little towns in Switzerland which is known by everyone concerned with fabrics is Langenthal, near Bern, the Capital of the Republic. Langenthal produces linens of rare beauty.

The director of the factory there is a true artist, never content with what has already been done, but always seeking new means of expression, new colors, and new inspiration for the fabrics. Linens of all kinds are produced there, among them those used for tailored suits in chalk white or pastel shades. There are also the printed linens, done in beautiful designs and colors.

Despite the excellence of her other textiles, Switzerland, under the stress of war, has turned her attention to rayon—both rayon silk and rayon wool. The progress in making the latter was particularly notable at the Propaganda Show. There were heavy coats in light colors for sports wear, tailored suits in fabrics not only imitations of all kinds of wool but in new and attractive textures.

Because of Switzerland's stock of real wool it was some time before she was forced to follow the lead of other countries in developing fabrics which could be substituted for it. Important designers greeted with raised eyebrows the suggestion that they work with rayon materials in producing new models. But as the rayons were manufactured in new colors, original patterns, and an unlimited choice of novelties, they took them in hand and used them with distinguished success.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	102,000
Previous day's sales	289,030
1942 volume to date	51,210,693
1941 volume to date	62,847,112

Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP)—Narrowly irregular price changes ruled today's brief stock market session.

Few buying incentives could be found in the war news and such bidding as appeared apparently was based partly on the thought the list may have been oversold.

Dealings were sluggish from the start and, near the final hour, fractional declines were a shade in the majority.

Chrysler opened off more than a point but soon cut the loss substantially. Hesitant were Bethlehem, Republic Steel, American Telephone, Texas Co., American Smelting, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and International Harvester.

Modest plus signs were posted for N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Woolworth, Westinghouse, General Electric and Air Reduction.

Rail Bonds Favored

Rail issues contributed a substantial number of the gains registered in the bond market today. Utility and industrial loans were steady within a narrow range.

Fractionally higher were Great Northern 4½s, Rock Island general 4s, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Pennsylvania general 4½s, M-K-T 4s, and Union Pacific 3½s.

Portland General Electric sold off a little on light offerings.

The small business in U. S. Governments and foreign loans brought no important price changes.

N. Y. Banking Group Plans Purchase of Mexican Steel Mill

NEW YORK (AP)—Paul Shields, of Shields & Co., Wall Street investment banking firm, announced that he and a group of associates had closed preliminary negotiations for purchase of La Consolidata, second largest steel mill in Mexico.

Mr. Shields said the purchase price of the mill, which last year had $6,000,000 in sales, would be $5,000,000.

Capitalization of the mill, according to Mr. Shields, is $1,500,000.

Mr. Shields said he and his friends would acquire 100 per cent of the common stock while the present owners—Harry Wright, President, and his brother, Bolling Wright, Americans, who have been operating the mill for more than 30 years—would retain preferred stock.

There would be no public financing, Mr. Shields said.

The mill, covering 16 acres at Mexico City and 20 acres at Piedras Negras, has 1,500 employees.

Harry Wright, who took part in a press conference with Mr. Shields, said that the deal would include an iron mine which he considered one of the best in the world.

In explaining his reason for wanting to buy the mill, Mr. Shields said:

"I spent 16 months in Mexico and came to the conclusion that the Camacho Government is all right.

"We've reached the decision that the way to improve Latin-American relations is to go into Latin America and do business."

The mill at Mexico City, Mr. Shields said, had three electric furnaces while there is one open hearth at Piedras Negras. Mr. Shields said that he would spend at least one year attempting to develop the business. He explained that the largest steel mill in Mexico is owned by the Monterey Iron & Steel Co.

Dividend Declarations

Reduced

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Babcock & Wil	25c	Q	July 31	July 15
Bell Tel Penn	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 30
Indianapolis P & L	30c	..	July 15	July 1
Northw'n Bell Tel	75c	..	June 30	June 26

Increased

Chilton Co	15c	Q	Aug. 14	Aug. 4

Accumulated

Byers (AM) Co	7	pf		
	$1.75	..	Aug. 1	July 16
Vulcan Corp	$4.50	cum		
pf	$1.12½	..	June 30	June 22

Irregular

Axe-Houghton Fd	13c	..	July 17	June 30
Do B	25c	..	July 17	June 30
New Bedfd Rayon Cpn				
Cl A	75c	..	July 8	July 1
Prahis Tire & Rub	15c	..	July 25	July 10

Resumed

Boeing Airplane	$1	..	July 23	July 8
Chic & South Airl	50c	..	June 30	June 26
Do vtc	50c	..	June 30	June 26
Chile Copper	50c	..	July 21	July 10
Container Cp Am	25c	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 5
El Bd&Sh $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 6
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 6
Giddings & L Mch T	25c	..	July 13	July 2
Glimer (L H)	25c	..	July 15	July 1
Hartford El Lt	68¾c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Hercules Pwd pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Hollinger Cons G M	5c	M	July 15	June 30
James Mfg Co	25c	..	July 1	June 20
do 5½ A pf	27½c	S	July 1	June 20
do 5 B pf	$2.50	S	July 1	June 20
Johnson, Stephens & S				
Shoe	50c	..	July 1	June 25
Mercury S 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Mid-Cl Strs 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 11
Monmouth Tr (Balti-				
more)	$2.50	Q	June 30	June 30
Monsanna P $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 13
Monongahela P 4½ pf	56¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Nat Bk of Com (Nor-				
folk, Va)	$3	S	July 1	June 24
Pyrotechnic Prod	$.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Rockingham Stm Cot	$1	..	July 10	July 3
Penn Penn Gas $7 pf				
	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 30
Peterbo RR (Nashua,				
N. H.)	87½c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Pa El Pw Co 8 pf	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Peoria & Tr RR	$2.50	Q	July 10	July 1
Quincy T Co (Mass)	25c	S	June 30	June 15
R I Pb Svc Co $2 pf,				
	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do A	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
St Croix Paper Co	$1	Q	July 15	July 3
Sec & At Rw Co 5				
pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 24
Second N Bk (Boston)	$1	Q	July 1	June 24
Springfield Safe Dep &				
Tr Co (Mass.)	50c	Q	July 1	June 23
Tel Co of Cana Ltd	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 1
Do pf	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 7
Union Tr Co (Springfield,				
Mass.)	50c	Q	July 1	June 30
United Ind Alco	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Vtn Corp $3 cv pr				
pf	75c	Q	June 30	June 22
Warnaco Chl Prods Cp				
cum pf	$1.12½	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Wis El Pr & P Ry $1.50		S	July 1	June 30
Wis Pr & Lt Co 6 pf	$1.25	S	July 1	June 30
Wilson Line, Inc.				
1st pf	$2.50	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Wisc Gas & El Co				
cum pf	$1.12½	Q	July 15	June 30

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	43½	43	43½	Jun26
48¾	41½	Acme Sti (4)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jun25
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19½	Jun26
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun19
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	2	31	30⅝	31	+1
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	1/8	Allegheny Cp	1	1/8	1/8	1/8	+ 1/8
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	Jun24
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun26
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
5½	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun26
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	130	129	129	Jun25
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi 3/2e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun26
6¾	4	Allied St .30e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	Jun22
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	2	17¼	17¼	17¾	Jun26
1½	¾	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Jun15
18⅞	14	Amal Lpf1½g	3	14	14	14	Jun23
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	52	52	52	Jun26
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	12	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun26
48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	8	24⅞	33¾	34¼	+ ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	4	7¼	7¼	7⅛	Jun26
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun25
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	16	24¾	24¾	24¾	
17⅝	11⅛	Am Cable & R	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
70¼	56⅝	Am Can (4)	4	67¼	67	67¼	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162⅜	162½	162½	Jun16
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	1	23½	23¼	23¼	Jun26
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	58¾	58½	58¾	Jun26
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Jun23
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun25
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	84	84	84	Jun23
53⅛	37⅛	Am Colortype	1	4⅜	4½	4½	Jun26
9⅜	9	Am Distill	1	9	9	9	
22¾	14½	AmCSug 1⅓e	4	14½	14½	14½	Jun24
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	5	¾	¾	¾	Jun22
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
20¾	16¼	Am Export 1e	5	21	21	21	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun26
24½	16¼	AFP$6pf .60k	1	21	21	21	Jun26
28	18⅞	AFP$7pf .70k	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	Jun26
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun23
32	25⅜	Am-H SS 1½e	2	26	26	26	Jun26
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun22
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jun22
47¼	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	6	47	46¾	47	Jun26
2	1⅛	Am Ice	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun22
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun19
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Jun26
89½	65	Am Loco pf 3½k	7	69	69	69	Jun26
11½	9⅛	Am M&F .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5¼	4	Am M & Met	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun26
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jun26
1½	½	Am Pow & Lt	3	½	½	½	Jun26
26¼	15⅛	APL$6pf2⅝k	3	17⅛	16⅞	17	Jun26
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅛	4¾	Am Saf R ⅓e	2	5⅛	5¾	5¾	Jun26
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun24
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	6	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	2	136½	136½	136½	Jun26
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Jun26
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	1	16½	16¼	16½	Jun26
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	2	10	10	10	Jun25
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	Jun22
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	16	16	16	Jun25
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jun25
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19¾	19⅛	19¾	Jun18
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	3	110¾	110	110¾	+ ⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	1	41½	41½	41½	Jun26
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾ae	3	42	41¾	42	Jun26
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	125⅜	129⅜	129⅜	Jun23
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Jun23
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	1	25½	25½	25½	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	116	116	116	Jun26
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jun24
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun22
76⅜	54	Am Wool pf 2k	1	54	54	54	—1
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	8	3¾	3½	3¾	Jun26
50	38⅝	Am Z ppf2½k	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Jun23
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	7	24⅜	24⅜	24½	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	8	8	8	Jun26
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun25
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun24
111⅛	107⅜	Arm Del pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	Jun24
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	53	52	52	Jun24
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
47	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	1	6	6	6	Jun25
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun22
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	4½	4½	4½	Jun25
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	10	64	63	64	Jun24
83	54	As DG2pf5½k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun19
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	11	34½	33½	34½	+ ¾
70	60¾	At T&SF pf 5	3	61	60⅜	60¾	Jun25
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	3	21¼	21	21¼	+ ½
34	16⅜	Atl G&WI 3g	4	16¾	16½	16½	Jun24
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	37	37	37	
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	Jun24
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¾ae	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	60	48¼	48¼	48¼	Jun24
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	45	44½	45	Jun24
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	8	8	8	
25⅜	11¼	Austin Nichols	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun18
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛

B

14¾	9⅞	Bald Loco ct	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	Jun26
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun25
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	10⅜	10	10⅛	
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18⅛	12⅞	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun26
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	19	19	19	Jun24
24½	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	22½	22½	22½	Jun24
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85	85	85	Jun24
7⅜	6⅞	Beld-Hem .80	2	7	7	7	Jun23
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	11	11	11	— ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf i L .77e	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun25
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
121	105½	Beth Stl pf 7	1	105½	105½	105½	
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	23¼	23⅜	23¼	Jun26
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	6	15⅜	15½	15½	Jun22
7⅛	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun26
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾a	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun25
21⅜	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	14	14	14	Jun26
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	4	23⅛	23	23	
18½	15	Brewing C 2½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	6	7½	7½	7½	Jun25
19⅛	15¾	Briggs Mfg(2)	11	18¼	18	18¼	Jun26
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	35½	35¾	35½	Jun26
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	1	½	½	½	Jun26
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	30	1	2	1	Jun19
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¾e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(⅓e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co	1	16½	16½	16½	
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23	23	23	Jun23
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	4	16½	16½	16½	Jun25
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55	55	55	Jun25
7¾	6¼	Burr Add .30e	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Tpf1½k	6	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	Jun26
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
20¾	19⅜	Butler pf 1¾a	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun26
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun24
12¾	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	6	12¼	12	12¼	

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1⅓	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun26
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	½	½	½	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6	6	6	+ ⅜
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ⅓e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun17
12½	3⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	2	30	30	30	Jun25
2⅜	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun22
27¾	23	Carpen S 1⅓e	1	23	23	23	Jun20
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun26
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	66	66	66	Jun25
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Jun26
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	6	18½	18½	18½	Jun26
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1¾e	4	17¾	17⅝	17¾	Jun26
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun26
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	
18	12	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12	12	12	Jun19
3¼	2	Certain-teed	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun25
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun26
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	Jun25
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	3	16⅛	16	16	Jun22
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ⅓e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jun26
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
27½	26¼	Ches & Ohio 3	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun25
4	2¾	Ches Corp	4	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	Jun22
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun22

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	6	3	3	3	
2¾	1⅞	Chi Gr West	4	1½	1½	1½	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼ag	1	5	5	5	Jun19
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun26
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34½	34½	34½	Jun26
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅜
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	1/8	1/8	1/8	+ 1/8
¾	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun22
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun25
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun26
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun22
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	17	58⅞	57½	58⅞	+ ¼
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun26
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun19
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	3	29⅛	28	28	Jun24
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	Jun25
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	34½	34¾	34¾	Jun26
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼ae	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Jun26
79¾	56⅛	Coca Cola 1½e	5	75	74¼	74¼	Jun25
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun16
14⅛	11½	Colgate-P ½ea	5	13¼	13	13	Jun26
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	101	101	101	Jun15
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun23
18½	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	Jun23
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun26
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun25
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	26	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	34	34	34	Jun26
7¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jun26
29½	24	Colum Ppf2¾	2	29	28½	28½	Jun25
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	2	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	16¼	Coml Credit 3	1	19½	19½	19½	
101	91⅛	Coml C pf 4¼	1	100½	100½	100½	Jun26
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¾e	4	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jun25
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	5	16⅜	16⅜	16½	— ¼
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1⅓g	6	10¼	10	10	Jun26
7⅜	4⅜	Cons Cop .10e	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Jun26
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	6	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	87¼	86¾	86¾	Jun26
⅜	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun10
9	7	Cons F pf ½ck	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Jun25
2

Commerce and Finance

Obdurate House Refuses to Allow Grain Sales Below Parity

Business and Industry

Babson Says Inflation In U. S. Certain

By Roger Babson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There seems to be as much misunderstanding about inflation as there is about rubber and gasoline. Even the Washington Bureaus appear to issue contradictory statements. It may be that these departments gets their tenses mixed up, referring to the present or past rather than the future. Therefore, let me first straighten readers out on this subject.

We most certainly will have inflation. If it doesn't come during the war, it will come after the war. Inflation is like a stream of water, you can't dam it up forever. Building a dam does not destroy the water in the stream. The dam holds back the water for only a limited time and then the water flows over it. The work of Leon Henderson, for whom I have great respect, is preventing inflation at the present time; but he is damming the water without destroying the flood. He is only postponing inflation.

World War I Trend

All this talk about inflation is, however, accomplishing some real good of lasting importance. During World War I the Administration at Washington was friendly to business. Prices were allowed to take their natural course and go up. As a result, they went up too high and there was a tremendous decline in 1921. This sudden price decline ruined a great many people. Now with an Administration at Washington which is unfriendly to business, these prices are being kept down. This, however, should avoid a serious drop and deflation after the war is over.

There are various kinds of inflation,—money inflation, credit inflation, commodity inflation, etc., etc. Most of these forms are gradual and do not make or break people. The real dangerous form of inflation is when people get panicky as to the value of their paper money. Then, like a flock of crazy sheep, they suddenly turn to spending this money and putting it into real things. This is the inflation which may come after the war.

When people lose confidence in the dollar and look about for real things, they all turn first to good furniture, wearing apparel, new autos, books, rugs, etc. People with money to invest turn to common stocks of companies with natural resources, good labor relations and whose stocks are selling at prices below their "invested capital value."

The middle-class group will put their money into good real estate. If you do not own a home, you had better buy one. If you own a home with a mortgage, you should pay off that mortgage. If you own a home without a mortgage, get it in good condition to go through the inflationary period without the need of further maintenance expenses.

Real Estate Situation

In the war districts there now is very little vacant property; it must be less than 1 per cent. Yet, I would not advise buying property in these booming war areas. It might be well to sell when getting a fair offer. When it comes to considering average property in an average community, I would divide it into five groups as follows:

(1) Business Property. Now is the time to sell occupied city business property and the time to buy vacant suburban business property. The tire and gasoline shortages have temporarily reversed trading conditions. Where during the past few years trading has gone from the city to the suburbs, it is now returning from the suburbs to the thickly settled areas; but it will come back again.

(2) Office Buildings. Most office buildings have been built in crowded sections. Hence, they should benefit during the remainder of the war, even if they may be used for purposes for which they were not intended. Those who own such property should keep down operating costs and keep the property well maintained. As no new office building property will be built during the war, I now see no probable slump in good office building property after the war.

(3) Single Family Residences. Houses within walking distance of buses and railroad stations should hold up in value, but the subdivisions, dependent on automobiles, should suffer during the remainder of the war. After the war the large, old-fashioned city houses will again be a drug on the market, but the houses in new sub-divisions should readily again come back in demand.

(4) Apartment Houses. These are mostly 100 per cent occupied at the present time. Apartment houses usually are built in locations not dependent on private automobiles and hence are benefiting from the war. Furthermore, no new apartment houses are now being constructed so that the demand is gradually exceeding the supply. On the other hand, those who can now get their money out of apartment houses which have been a headache during the past ten years had better do so. The net income on apartment houses should remain at about present levels, at least during the war.

(5) Vacant Land. Much depends on the location and quality of the land, growth of the community, etc. My preference is land just outside of small cities of from 10,000 to 25,000 population, especially "college towns." Small farms that are near enough to a community to some day be cut up into house-lots should be attractive. Be sure to get such on the side of the city which is growing.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Swift Co. Counsel

Edgar B. Kixmiller

Appointed general counsel for Swift & Co., succeeding the late Henry Veeder. Mr. Kixmiller started as a young attorney in the legal department of the company 28 years ago. In 1931 he became Swift's general attorney.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.3 P. C. In Week of June 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.3 per cent during the week ended June 20 to the lowest level since mid-April, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

In the last three weeks the index has dropped 0.7 per cent. It is, however, 12.5 per cent higher than it was at this time last year.

Seasonally lower prices for fruits and certain vegetables together with declining quotations for livestock and meats was the main reason for the decline.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) June 20 1942	June 13 1942	P.C. Changes to June 20 '42 from June 13 1942	June 21 1941
All commod'ties	*98.1	*98.4	— 0.3	+12.5
Farm products	104.5	104.3	+ 0.2	+25.9
Foods	98.4	99.5	— 1.1	+17.6
Hides & leather	118.9	118.9		+ 9.9
Textile products	97.3	97.2	+ 0.1	+15.1
Fuel & light mtls	79.0	78.9	+ 0.1	
Metal & products	*104.0	*104.0		+ 5.8
Bldg materials	109.9	100.9		+ 8.7
Chem & allied	97.2	97.2		+16.0
Housefurnish'gs	104.5	104.5		+11.5
Misc commod	90.0	89.9	+ 0.1	+12.1
Raw materials	98.7	99.6	— 0.9	+17.4
Semimnfd atcls	92.6	92.8	— 0.2	+ 5.7
Manufact prods	*98.8	*98.8		+11.0
Com other than farm products	*96.7	*97.1	— 0.4	+ 9.6
Com other than farm and foods	*95.9	*95.9		+ 7.8

*Preliminary

Shipments Machine Tools Rise 80 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board reported that $118,500,000 worth of new machine tools, presses and other metal working machinery was shipped during May—an increase of 80 per cent over May, 1941.

Shipments of machine tools alone last month totaled 25,700 units, with a total value of $107,300,000.

WPS said production of metal working machinery had reached a rate of more than $1,400,000,000 a year, and was increasing steadily, with the present going rate representing an increase of more than 65 per cent over 1941.

WPB Asks Furniture Men Hold One 'Market' Annually

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has asked the furniture industry to hold only one "market" annually for the duration of the war to reduce unnecessary travel and conserve transportation space and facilities.

Normally, the industry conducts four nation-wide markets or expositions each year at which various industry problems and programs are discussed.

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Link in Alaska 'Defense Road' May Be Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER — Premier John Hart, returning from eastern Canada where he successfully negotiated the refunding of $16,000,000 maturing Pacific Great Eastern Railway bonds, declared that his government was ready to dispose of the railroad to United States or other interests provided that the terms were right, but he emphasized that he was not interested in dealing with "promoters."

Reports have reached the coast indicating that President Roosevelt has considered a project for building an Alaska "defense railroad" at a cost of $100,000,000. The obvious route would be from Quesnel, the present northern terminus of the P.G.E., through Prince George and northern British Columbia and the Yukon.

VANCOUVER — The war has pumped new life into British Columbia's Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and in the new military and economic strategy that has given the north unprecedented importance, the railroad has assumed such significance that American railroad capitalists are reported ready to make a deal for it.

Would Extend Line

If the terms are satisfactory to the provincial government which has an investment of some $80,000,000 in the road, the new owners would build the necessary link to connect the present southern terminus at Squamish with Vancouver, then extend the line north from Quesnel, through northern British Columbia and the Yukon to Alaska providing a new overland transport route to Uncle Sam's growing stake in the north.

Identity of the interests ready to acquire the road has not been disclosed but Adam Smith Johnston, Vancouver lawyer who has been representing them, says that they are mostly wealthy and influential railroad men of New York and Chicago with extensive interest in operating roads.

When Premier John Hart went to Ottawa last week, it was stated that he was primarily interested in plans for taking care of the bond issues maturing this summer, but it would not be surprising if his trip had a wider significance with respect to the P.G.E. and that one of the matters he will discuss is the possibility of getting Ottawa authority for extension of the road through the Yukon.

Political Issue

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway has been British Columbia's biggest political and economic issue for more than two decades, although in the past few years it has been subordinated by more pressing considerations of the war. It has been an exceedingly costly venture, and the province has made repeated efforts to dispose of the property, the late Premier John Oliver having once offered a land grant of 16 million acres to British interests if they would take it over. General "One-Armed" Sutton, last reported in the Far East, manufacturing munitions for the Chinese, was one of those who played a leading role in the negotiations, which failed.

Heavy initial costs and lack of current funds for construction resulted in leaving the P.G.E. a "railway that began nowhere and ended nowhere" although in recent years its operating revenues have grown to the point where it shows a slight surplus over running costs. The road was originally intended to run from Vancouver to Prince George with the prospect of further expansion northward. However, construction was halted south of Squamish, on Howe Sound, and north of Quesnel.

Penna. Road Is Held Liable to Pennroad

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A committee of three financial authorities appointed by the U. S. District Court recommended the Pennsylvania Railroad be held liable to the Pennroad Company in the amount of $23,844,931 for losses resulting from the financing of the defunct National Freight Forwarding Co. with Pennroad money.

The committee, Edward Hopkinson, Jr., of Drexel and Company; John E. Oldham, Boston, and Patrick B. McGinnes, New York, submitted their findings to Federal Judge George A. Welsh after a two-month study.

Pullman Companies Rest Case in Anti-Trust Suit

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 (AP)—The Pullman group of companies, charged with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, rested their case yesterday in Federal Court, but a decision is not expected for more than a year.

A three-judge court, which began hearing testimony last November, announced it will hear government rebuttal next Tuesday. The Government then will have until Oct. 31 to file briefs and the Pullman companies until June 30, 1943, to submit replies.

The government contends the companies have monopolized the manufacture and servicing of railroad sleeping cars.

More G. M. Stockholders

NEW YORK—The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders for the second quarter of 1942 was 414,852 compared with 413,276 for the first quarter of 1942 and with 411,372 for the second quarter of 1941. The 1942 second quarter total is the highest in history.

Expansion in Currency Viewed As Largely Money Hoarding

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a phenomenon in the field of money and finance today which has received little comment in the daily press and the significance of which is not altogether explicit in the official data. This phenomenon is the ever-growing upward trend in the total of money in circulation. Today that figure stands at $11,231,000,000, which is $2,741,000,000 or 21 per cent higher than a year ago and represents an almost continuous advance since 1930, when cash in daily use hung around the $5 billion mark.

It has been assumed that a rise in the circulating money medium was evidence that business was improving and it carried implications also of an inflationary price trend. The first assumption is logical, since greater business volume calls for greater use of deposit money and concurrently more cash in pocket and till. The second has not been disproved by current developments, though it remains to be seen how measures accompanying the war effort will change the trend. At any rate there has been an acceleration in the last 12 months in the amount of cash in the hands of the public amounting to over $20 for each person in the country, which calls for explanation.

Hoarding Is Indicated

The evidence seems to indicate that a substantial portion of the public has gone in for hoarding paper money. The ascertainable facts are not as conclusive as, for instance, those which point to the ownership of stocks or bonds, since hoarders for obvious reason do not divulge what they are doing. Moreover, at various times, the increase in money in circulation has been attributed also in varying measure to bank failures, to the growth in the practice of charging for checking accounts, to the pre-war relief programs whose beneficiaries in general carry no bank accounts, and to decline in interest rates to levels where the incentive to save is weakened and thus fostering a tendency to keep cash on hand. Banks, too, are a factor since with substantial surplus reserves at central banks, they are not required to send back currency to the issuing banks. Not to be overlooked is the money in safe deposit vaults, believed to be in large sums, representing foreign owned wealth turned into American dollars.

But the above explanations are not so valid today. Bank failures are practically nil, checking account charges are about stabilized, relief programs are on the decline, interest rates appear to have struck bottom, bank reserves are declining, and money conversion by foreigners has been stymied by the Government. That leaves hoarding as the big remaining cause of the currency rise. It seems obvious that this is the case, when it is noted that a much larger amount of business was conducted in the late 1920s on a much smaller per capita currency basis than is now outstanding.

Hoarding Illogical

The distinction between hoarding and thrift needs to be emphasized. It is manifest that savings are due to foresight while hoarding is a result of fear. It may be that there are still numbers of people who are not yet convinced that the Government will not commandeer bank deposits and put the proceeds in Federal bonds. But whatever the motive, the proceeding is shortsighted!

In one respect, hoarding is deflationary because it is money which is withheld from the purchase of goods and, too, it reduces the excess reserves of the banking system. The former is true, however, only so long as it remains in hiding. The trouble is that it is potentially inflationary. It is instantly available purchasing power. And the problem today is to immobilize it.

There is no legal method to dislodge stored money that has in it the seeds of trouble. Legitimately obtained, it is immune from seizure. But the owners are, it is hoped, not immune to logic. It should be shown that they are taking a useless gamble. Not only is paper money vulnerable to fire, theft and loss, but it can lose some of its purchasing power while hoarded. There is no certainty that prices will be lower in the near or even moderately distant future. And the hoarder pays a price for liquidity out of proportion to the benefit of having cash available. That price is at least 2.5 to 2.9 per cent per annum, the yield on a War Bond.

Thrifty Prefer Bonds

It is preferable to be a thrifter than a hoarder for a still better reason. Money, now idle, put into War Bonds aids the war effort. It is possible that the idle cash may total three and even four billions of dollars, the difference between the currency actually needed to transact today's volume of cash business and the money in circulation. This is a sum large enough to delight even the U. S. Treasury.

It is true that War Bonds can be cashed in 60 days after purchase but once invested the tendency is to keep the money there. Moreover, they are increasingly valuable during the 10 years they pay interest. Hoarders then, will do well to remember that United States bonds are safer than paper currency, because registered and hence recoverable if lost or destroyed, are practically as good for a cash reserve, are vastly superior from an investment point of view and finally are the civilian's evidence of faith in the war effort. Hoarding of money is irrational and anti-social. Hoarding of War Bonds is high patriotism.

Acid Producers Held Violating Anti-Trust Laws

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—A score of the producers of vitally needed acids today faced federal prosecution on charges of violating anti-trust laws.

Indictments returned yesterday by a federal grand jury at South Bend, Ind., named 21 chemical firms and many of their officials. All were charged with illegal price-fixing and control of prodoction and distribotion.

In four of the six indictments returned E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company of Wilmington, Del., was named, as well as the Mutual Chemical Company of America and the General Chemical Company, both of New York.

Others indicted were:

Standard Oil of New Jersey; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington; Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Victor Chemical Works, Chicago; American Cyanimid and Chemical Corporation, New York; Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland; Martin Dennis Company, Newark, N. J.; Innis Speiden and Company; Oldbury Electro Chemical Company, New York; Prior Chemical Corp., New York; Natural Products Refining Company, Jersey City; Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Southern Agricultural Chemical Corporation, New York; F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.; St. Auffer Chemical Company, New York; and the New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, New York.

The indictments dealt with operations in sulphuric acid, bichromates of soda and potash, oxalic acid, muriatic acid, formic acid and chromic acid, used in the manufacture of explosives, steel, high-octane gasoline, plastics, military flares, rayon, leather tanning and to prevent the corrosion of aircraft parts.

First to respont to the accusation was the Monsanto Chemical Company, which issued a statement denying the charges, and saying the firm would fight them "vigorously."

Inland Steel Charged With Price Violation

CHICAGO, (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has filed suit in federal court asking an injunction against the Inland Steel Company to prevent its purchasing of iron and steel scrap at prices above government maximums.

The complaint alleged that the company, largest purchaser of iron and steel scrap in the Chicago area, had violated price ceilings by payment of prices in excess of OPA scheduled maximums and by acceptance of scrap that was inferior to the grades for which the company was billed.

ARLINGTON MILLS DIVIDEND NO. 152

A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Wednesday, July 15, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1942, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert E. Chamberlain, Treasurer

House, Senate Still at Odds On Farm Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House and Seante are apparently hopelessly deadlocked upon a major phase of the Agricultural Department's war food production program—the sale of Government-owned grains for livestock feed at below parity prices.

The Administration is insisting upon the right to make sales at such prices so as to encourage the largest possible production of meat, dairy and poultry products for war needs.

For the second time in less than a month, the House voted yesterday, by a count of 177 to 124, to stand firm on its rider to the Agriculture Department's appropriation bill which would forbid sales of Government corn and wheat at prices below parity.

This action was taken a day after the Senate had voted to stick by its proposal to allow the Government to sell up to 125,000,000 bushels of wheat at prices equivalent to 85 per cent of the parity price for corn.

In no mood to recede from previously taken poistions, the House voted also to stand pat on sharp reductions it would make in funds for the Farm Security Administration's programs for aiding low-income farm famiiles. As a consequence, both bodies continued in disagreement on these funds.

Both the feed-grain and the FSA issues were sent back to a House-Senate conference committee which, after many meetings, has been unable to reconcile the differences.

These issues tied up funds for operation of the Agricultural Department for the fiscal year beginning next Wednesday. House leaders said that if the controversies were not settled in the meantime, Congress would authorize the Department to continue on its present basis.

No Foreign Silver Available for Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—Handy & Harman, major U. S. silver bullion concern, announced it was unable to allocate any foreign silver to industrial and art uses during July.

Increased war priority demands for silver and orders from Allied Nations for coinage were the chief factors.

Foreign-mined silver has been the only practical source for industrial use, since it is priced at 35⅛ cents an ounce while the Treasury by law must pay 71.11 cents an ounce for domestically mined silver.

Observers said the situation might develop to the point where war demands for silver might force manufacturers with nonessential ratings to use the more expensive domestic silver or go out of business.

There have been several moves to make the huge Treasury holdings of silver available to industry and others to repeal at least for the duration the present silver laws.

Takes WPB Post

Acme

Charles F. Kettering

Appointed consultant to the radio and radar (detector equipment) branch of the War Production Board. Mr. Kettering is vice-president of General Motors Corp.

Wickard Increases Penalty on Excess 1942-Grown Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has signed an order setting a penalty of eight cents a pound for the sale of 1942-grown cotton in excess of farm marketing quotas.

The penalty last year was seven cents a pound.

This action indicated that the Government's basic loan rate for 1942 cotton would be around 16 cents a pound, compared with 14.02 cents last year.

Farm legislation specifies that the penalty for excess marketings shall be half the basic loan rate.

Officials said the 1942 loan rate had not been decided, but under existing law it must be at least 85 per cent of the parity price of cotton, or about 16 cents.

The penalty was set at this time, officials said, because some cotton is being ginned in southern Texas and growers there had sought information as to the rate. Should the basic loan rate be materially above or below 16 cents, the penalty rate would be changed accordingly.

Labor Policy Body Created Under OPA

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced today creation of an OPA labor policy committee composed of representatives of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and the railway labor organizations.

Each of the labor groups has three members on the committee which will work with Mr. Henderson and other OPA officials in formulating price, rent and rationing policies of interest to labor.

"Organized labor has a lot to contribute to the protection of the consumer interests and living standards during this period of decreasing consumer goods production," Mr. Henderson declared. "It won't be an easy job. I am glad to have this opportunity to deal directly with organized labor on all matters in which we have a joint interest. I hope that, as a result of this relationship, we shall not only be able to protect workers' interests as consumers but also to preserve and defend the legitimate aspirations of trade unionism."

Committee members are:

A. F. of L.—I. M. Onborn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department; Frank P. Fenton, Director of A. F. of L. organization; and Boris Shiskin, A. F. of L. economist.

C. I. O.—Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union; Sherman Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union.

Railway labor organizations—T. C. Cashen, chairman, Railway Labor Executives Association; J. G. Luhrsen, executive secretary, Railway Labor Executives Association; Martin H. Miller, national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

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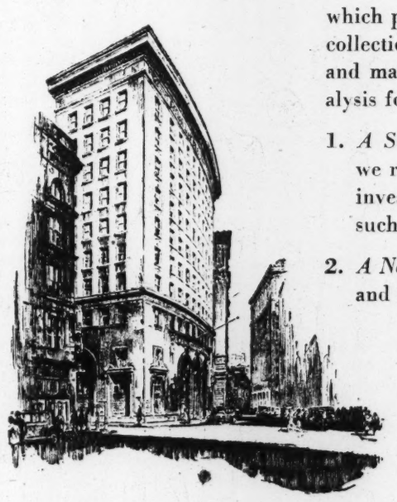

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China's Industries Seen Doing Good Production Job

By Overseas News Agency

Chungking

The recent series of Japanese offensives and the resultant tightening of the enemy blockade due to the cutting of the Burma Road and paralyzing of sections of railway in East and South China has not hit China's industrial system as hard as the Japanese calculated.

Dr. Wong Wen-Hao, China's Minister of Economic Affairs, has revealed that none of China's 40 basic industrial centers are in either Chekiang, Kiangsi or Kwangtung provinces, the railway fronts in which the most serious land operations in the Pacific area have been going on during the past few weeks. In Yunnan the Japanese who broke in through Burma are still many hundred miles from any important industrial section.

The roots of Free China's modern industries have been planted in the seven provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Hunan, Shensi and Kansu, far from any present combat zone. Although numerous small-scale guerrilla industries, such as those operating under the Chinese industrial co-operatives, are producing daily commodities in war areas and even in no-man's-land, China is still counting on the 40 centers far in the rear which form the nucleus of her basic mining, smelting, foundry, milling, machine tool, cement, synthetic fuel and textile industries.

China Made Plans

China's industrialization plans were made long before Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out in July, 1937. Before the echoes of the first shot in this war had died down, industrial plants along the China coast were being dismantled and moved, according to plan, far into the interior. Many factories, mills and other production units were caught immediately in the war zones and either destroyed or occupied by the enemy, but 451 plants were safely moved.

By the time the Chinese Government really settled down in Chungking in the autumn of 1938, more than 80,000,000 tons of machinery and other production equipment had been transported an average of 1,500 miles and transplanted in the interior provinces where the largest unit of industrial machinery previously known was the wooden hand loom.

But 451 medium-sized industrial plants were not sufficient to supply a China with a growing army fighting on an increasingly greater front, so the foundries and machine shops among these plants were turned to the manufacture of more production machinery. The result has been that a handful of foundries and machine shops achieved the remarkable feat of producing equipment for more industrial plants than originally existed in Free China.

China's comparatively inexperienced industrialists were called upon to exert their utmost in ingenuity and resourcefulness to accomplish this task. Electric furnaces, power driven tools and even more complicated machinery has to be painstakingly produced. Much had to be improvised. Belting for machinery was made from old tire casings, discarded rails were melted down into engine mounts and copper coins were punched into bearings.

Many Problems

There were greater problems. China had to protect what little she had from enemy bombings, while she built her industrial system around this nucleus. Most fundamental was the necessity for protecting the sources of power. In Chungking they solved the problem by splitting the power plant into three widely scattered units; one housed entirely within a cave underground, the second protected in such a way that only a lucky hit from the heaviest caliber bomb can do serious damage.

All the new plants now have their independent power sources so as to minimize the possibility of whole industrial areas being paralyzed by damage to or destruction of any single power source. In a number of cases complete industrial plants have been built inside natural caves, which are plentiful especially in the southwestern and northwestern provinces.

The Minister of Economic Affairs described one such installation which he visited during his recent tour of inspection through the northwestern provinces. In Shensi Province, he revealed, there are two plants each occupying between one and two million square feet of floor space situated inside caves. Whole cotton mills, arsenals and machine shops are housed in this manner but the number of such installations cannot be revealed.

In addition to the problem of protection against enemy bombings, difficulties in procuring skilled labor arose almost from the beginning. Some plants had moved their entire forces of workmen with their machinery from the coast at the outbreak of the war but the majority of enterprises and all the new plants were faced with the labor problem.

Crude manual labor was proving China's great manpower resources by achievements such as the construction of highways and railways in record time. A rapid growth of modern industry threw the spotlight on China's great shortage of another kind of manpower—that of trained and skilled labor.

Fear of Machines

It was some time before the people of backwoods China could be induced to overcome their fear of machines and it took some more time before simple mechanics and the fundamentals of metal working were made plain to them.

Workmen in one foundry refused to believe that scrap steel, no matter how finely broken up, would not melt at the same temperature with pig iron. They tried it and were convinced only after two weeks of precious time spent chipping the unmeltable mixture from the bottom of the furnace. But with high wages and increasingly better working conditions, more and more people from the interior provinces are turning to jobs in industrial plants.

Considering China's size, population and resources, and judged by standards of first-class industrial nations, China's thousand-plus industrial plants are far too few, but many plants are still under construction and expansion will continue.

At least for the duration of the war, China will have to do without many things which in normal times would have been important. The enemy blockade is successful to the extent that it prevents the import of these items, but only a few of these are really essential for China's existence and prosecution of the war against Japan. Among these items are planes, tanks, heavy artillery, and gasoline, or equipment with which to make use of China's own petroleum fields.

Outside of these, China can make almost everything else she needs, including electrical equipment from radio tubes to heavy generators, construction material from Portland cement to nails, synthetic fuels, industrial chemicals, paper products, light arms and ammunition and her people's daily necessities. As far as the industrial and economic end of the war is concerned, China will be able to hold her own for an indefinite period.

Business Personals

Jules S. Bache, head of the New York Stock Exchange firm of J. S. Bache & Co., which is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, is rejoining the Chicago Board of Trade. He was formerly a member of the Board from April 14, 1888, to Aug. 24, 1932, when his membership was transferred. Mr. Bache also holds memberships in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, and holds the oldest membership in the Chicago Stock Exchange, having been a member since 1883.

Standish, Ayer & McKay, Inc., investment and economic counselors, announce that Herman F. Pike has joined their organization in a senior capacity to work both on the supervision of clients' accounts and the formulation of investment policies. For the last 19 years Mr. Pike has been with the Boston office of Estabrook & Co., where he was in charge of investment research and statistical work.

Cyrus R. Currier of Adams & Mueller, Newark, was elected president of the Bond Club of New Jersey at the annual meeting of the club held in Newark. He succeeds Lee W. Carroll of John B. Carroll & Co. Ludlow Van Deventer of Van Deventer Bros. was elected vice-president to succeed Mr. Currier.

Burton G. Kellogg, President of the Kellogg Service, Inc., food sales consultants, New York, announced the appointment of George Aubrey Hastings as public relations counsel of the service.

The expansion of the sales organization of Suplee, Yeatman & Company, Inc., Philadelphia, by the addition of D. Gordon Allan, Margaret E. Brusstar, James G. Faunce, Jr., Oliver N. Long and Edward H. Tyson has been announced. The five new members were all formerly with Tyson, Jourdan & Co., Inc., which has just recently been dissolved.

Following the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, F. Abbot Goodhue, President, announced the appointment of William E. Fee as Assistant Cashier. Mr. Fee entered the bank's employ at Far Rockaway in 1894. Since 1909 he has been manager of the bank's office at Elmhurst.

B. W. Glover, New York, has been named personnel director for Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., according to F. J. Andre, President. He succeeds Edward J. Matthews who recently resigned. Mr. Glover resigned the position of assistant to the executive vice-president of Vick Chemical Company, where he has been for the last three years, to accept his new post.

Joseph T. Coenen, a partner of Alley & Richards Company, has received the commission of First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Air Corps and has left for Miami, Fla. Lieutenant Coenen who is widely known in Boston advertising circles is a licensed pilot and has been prominent in the Civilian Air Patrol.

Industrial Alcohol Net

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Industrial Alcohol Corp. and subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31 reported net profit of $1,996,077 after $1,950,000 Federal income taxes and provisions of $1,500,000 for contingencies or $5.30 a share. This compared with $836,305 after a $275,000 provision for taxes, or $2.14 a share in the like 1941 period.

Price Ceiling on Toys

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special price order putting a ceiling on all toys and games will be issued by the Office of Price Administration shortly, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced.

Retail Sales 5 to 8 P. C. Under 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales during the past week were at a rate 5 to 8 per cent below a year ago and well under the levels of earlier this year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Only in some southern and Pacific Coast centers, the mercantile agency's weekly trade survey found, did dollar volume rise above that of the comparable period of 1941.

Retailers described buying as "routine" and running largely to light seasonal goods.

"Specialty shops, starting season-end clearances somewhat earlier than usual, reported an exceptionally good response to advertised promotions," the review said.

The sharpest declines were reported in the East, where sales were off 4 to 14 per cent. New England's decrease was 5 to 10 per cent, Middle East 3 to 7, Southwest 2 to 5, and Northwest 6 to 12. Southern trade was up 1 to 2 per cent and on the Pacific coast the rise was 3 to 5 per cent.

Wholesale market activity picked up somewhat with opening of trade shows, the survey reported, although buying was found generally budgeted conservatively.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.5 P. C. in Week; 4.6 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 844,913 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended June 20.

This was an increase of 12,187 cars, or 1.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 40,626 cars, or 4.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 116,420 cars, or 16 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk.	Increase Over—Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Miscellaneous Freight	379,818	2,611	3,593
Less-Than-Carlot Merchandise	94,075	†481	†65,690
Coal	164,500	†1,841	3,378
Grain and Grain Products	38,946	4,260	†7,628
Livestock	11,031	†128	1,942
Forest Products	49,970	1,709	6,415
Ore	92,264	5,929	16,613
Coke	14,309	78	751

†Decrease

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended June 20 included:

	June 20	Prev. Wk.	Yr. Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	68,548	65,696	64,757
Erie	30,244	28,909	29,865
N. Y. Central	101,764	98,349	106,337
Pitts & Lake Erie	17,667	18,061	18,821
Southern Pacific	53,438	51,674	48,342
Reading	43,530	43,320	40,810
Jersey Central	26,401	24,136	25,822
New Haven	29,299	29,047	29,542
Norfolk & Western	30,627	30,617	31,509
Illinois Central	40,547	41,194	37,033
St. Paul	28,945	28,132	33,199
Missouri Pacific	32,519	33,651	28,180
Great Northern	31,005	29,592	28,364
Northern Pacific	15,987	15,496	15,608
Pennsylvania	148,454	148,766	151,313
Southern	44,759	46,283	45,506
Chi & No Western	34,002	33,077	34,048
Seaboard	19,305	17,998	16,463
Frisco	17,936	17,432	16,041
Rock Island	28,312	27,167	30,848
Santa Fe	34,934	33,660	32,561

Colombia Completes The Settlement Of External Dollar Debt

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agricultural Mortgage Bank of the Republic of Colombia announced arrangements for the delivery of three per cent external sinking fund bonds in exchange for approximately $10,000,000 in outstanding mortgage bank bonds, completing the settlement of Colombia's external dollar debt outstanding in the United States.

The announcement was made by Juan Salgar Martin, manager of the bank, who said that the three per cent bonds, due Oct. 1, 1970, would be exchanged for both guaranteed and non-guaranteed dollar bonds of the mortgage banks.

Settlement of the Republic's direct debt was effected under the offer made by Colombia in June, 1941, through Gabriel Turbay, Colombian Ambassador.

The Government bonds to be delivered in exchange do not represent an original or additional issue, it was pointed out, but consist of bonds of $1,000 and $500 denominations already issued and listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dividend Meetings

A list of the dividend meetings of companies scheduled to be held next week, as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Monday, June 29

Union Oil Co. of Calif. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Tuesday, June 30

Anaconda Wire & Staple Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. (Com.) (12 m.)
Link-Belt Co. (Com. & 6½% Pfd.) (10 a. m.)

Wednesday, July 1

American Viscose Corp. (5% cum. Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Atlas Powder Co. (5% cum. Conv. Pfd.) (3 p. m.)
Pacific Lighting Corp. (Com.) (1:45 p. m.)

Thursday, July 2

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. (all pfds.) (11:45 a. m.)

Friday, July 3

Outlet Co. (Com. & 7% 1st Pfd. & 6% 2d Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)
Sharp & Dohme, Inc. ($3.50 Pref. "A") (10:30 a. m.)

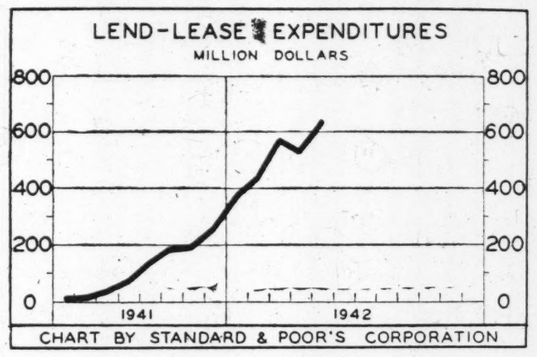
Baldwin Orders Up Sharply

PHILADELPHIA—Charles E. Brinley, president of The Baldwin Locomotive Works, announced that the dollar value of orders taken in May by The Baldwin Locomotive Works and wholly owned subsidiaries was $11,285,003, as compared with $6,366,706 for May, 1941. The month's bookings brought the total for the five months of 1942 to $232,937,387, as compared with $36,875,997 for the same period of 1941.

Paper Restrictions Eased

WASHINGTON (AP)—Restrictions on inventories of paper, paperboard, paper products and waste paper were removed by the War Production Board to permit accumulation of supplies in anticipation of a transportation shortage next fall and winter.

Lend-Lease Expenditures Seen At Rate of $8 Billion a Year



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Over $4 billion of aid has been extended to our allies in the war since the President signed the lend-lease measure 15 months ago, according to Standard & Poor's Corp. At present, such aid is running at the rate of $8 billion annually.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

After many demands from various sections of the community for a government plan to solve the wartime fuel problem, the President of the Board of Trade has produced a White Paper outlining a scheme for the re-organization of the coal-mining industry and provisions for fuel rationing, in case of emergency.

The need in the coal industry has long been recognized as that of increased efficiency to raise output so as to meet the needs of total war production. The Government realizes that the present set-up in the industry cannot master the new situation, and a new Ministry of Fuel, Light, and Power has been decided upon, with Major Gwilym Lloyd George, M. P., as its head. The Government has decided to intervene directly "to assume full control over the operation of the mines, and to organize the industry on the basis of national service, with the intention that the organization now to be established will continue pending a final decision by Parliament on the future of the industry."

Demand for Workers

To meet the situation, earlier demands had been made upon the Government that it should allow 30-40,000 miners now in the forces, to return to the pits in order to help increase output. Now, however, it has been decided that only 11,300 shall be released and that increased efficiency, essential to the required larger output, must come chiefly through the extension of mechanization and reduction in avoidable absenteeism by the miners. (The latter, it should be added, has been grossly exaggerated. Statistics show that "the number of shifts worked per miner has risen steadily since the war.")

The problem of coal supplies for wartime Britain is one of the best factual proofs of the extent to which British industry has turned over to total war production, and shows the extent to which it has been the arsenal of the United Nations since the retreat from Dunkirk, more than two years ago.

Current output figures are not available, but it is known that before the war Britain's annual coal production was round 230,000,000 tons, the number of mine-workers about 750,000, with each colliery worker below ground raising an average of 370 tons a year.

In pre-war days, industry consumed 100,000,000 tons annually, exports (in 1938) were 36,000,000 tons, and 10,000,000 tons went to ships bunkers; the remainder was used for household and general consumption.

In view of the fact that there are practically no coal exports today, and in the light of other facts, it is clear that nowadays war industry is using up coal at a rate much nearer 200,000,000 than 100,000,000 tons a year.

Needs Must Be Met

It will be the task of the new Minister of Fuel, Light, and Power to supply these requirements, while at the same time seeing to it that the general needs of the community are also satisfied. He will take "full control over the operation of all coal mines and over the allocation of the coal raised." To assist him, there will be appointed a Controller-General and four directors, who will be responsible for the efficiency and volume of production, labor conditions, distribution and allocation of coal and financial arrangements. In addition, each region will have a controller, three technical directors, and a staff of technical assistants.

Side by side with this executive organization, a National Coal Board is set up. This will consist of representatives of the coal industry, and of the distributors and consumers of coal. Its task will be to "consider the planning of production, means of securing improvement in efficiency, the provision of mining equipment, manpower and labor productivity questions, the welfare and health of the miners." This Coal Board will act only in an advisory capacity.

This national and regional machinery now set up follows closely the lines advocated by the Mineworkers Federation and the National Council of Labor. This organization is roughly parallel with that of war industry under the Ministry of Production, planning at the center and a devolution of responsibility for execution along logical lines.

The plans for dealing with increased production are far advanced, and should not present very great difficulty, especially as there are no intricate problems of sub-contracting, etc., such as face the Ministry of Production today.

The number of coal mines now working is 2,125. They range in size and ownership from large combines like the Powell Duffryn Company (producing 12,500,000 tons a year) to the one-man pit like the Rings Pit near Richmond, Yorkshire, with two employees, one above, and the other below ground.

It is, however, generally agreed, that plans for dealing with the problem of reducing consumption leave much to be desired. These include suggestions for improved methods of utilization of coal and the allocation of coal to industry in the same manner in which raw materials are allocated. The Beveridge Scheme of fuel rationing—already dealt with in this column—is to be kept in readiness, to be applied when necessity demands.

Financial Situation

The City is particularly concerned with the financial aspect of the new changes. The Government has stated that it will not introduce any fundamental changes in the financial structure of the industry, i. e., that the "ascertainment" and the division of proceeds shall continue as now to be based on districts. Yet at the same time the government favors a system of national settlement of wages by a national body, and the miners ask for a national minimum. (At the present time a Board of Inquiry is sitting on the question of the miners' request for a national minimum weekly wage of £4, 5s.)

The City naturally wants to know what guarantees are to be given to the investors in the coal industry. There are about 150,000 shareholders who have invested £200-£250,000,000 in the industry. Two of the largest mining concerns last year paid an average dividend of 5½ per cent on ordinary capital. "The wages and profits structure of the coal mining industry," says the White Paper, "has been operated on the basis of the division of proceeds as between wage costs and profits." And it is not intended to make any change in this arrangement. But in financial circles a number of important questions are asked, such as whether the new organization to be set up must be paid for out of the industry's profits, whether wages claims will be considered as economic or political issues, etc. In any case, it is assumed that the rights of capital will be recognized as in the earlier agreement with the railroads.

To what extent the new legislation will lead to nationalization remains to be seen. At the moment, it seems one of those ad hoc compromises designed to meet a pressing need, and its further development will depend upon the progress of the war and public opinion immediately after it ends.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
		June 29			
.12½	Alles & Fisher	3	3	3	2⅞
2.00	Bos Edison	23	22¾	23	22½
5.00	Bos Elevated	54	53½	53½	54
	Bos & Prov	26	25¾	26	28
4.50	E G&F pr pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	47¼
1.25b	Employers Gr	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
.20a	Lamson	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
.50d	Narr Rac A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
3.25d	N E T&T	84	84	84	83
..	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	36c
..	Quincy Min	95c	85c	95c	75c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Brazilian Traction Outlook

TORONTO (CP)—Economic conditions in Brazil continue to improve and the outlook for Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company Limited are correspondingly bright, the president of the company, Sir Herbert Couzens, told shareholders at their annual meeting. The year 1941 was Brazilian's best year, from the standpoint of earnings, since 1930, the meeting was informed.

Kroger Grocery Net

CINCINNATI (AP)—Net profit of $2,474,938 for the 24 week period ended June 13, a reduction of $720 from the same period of last year, was reported by the Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. This equals $1.35 per share on 1,836,189 shares of common stock, the same as during the first six periods of 1941.

Cement Production Rises

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines reported the Portland cement industry in May produced 16,119,000 barrels, shipped 16,349,000 barrels from the mills and had in stock at the end of the month 24,882,000 barrels. The production and shipments showed increases of 9.4 and 1.9 per cent, respectively, compared with May, 1941, and the stocks at mills were 9.4 per cent higher than a year ago.

Lackawanna May Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. reported May net income of $600,458 compared with $457,915 in May, 1941. For the first five months of 1942 net income was $1,534,786 against $1,342,909 in the like 1941 period.

Hog Prices Are Highest In 16 Years

CHICAGO, June 27 (Associated Press-Wide World) — With Government lend-lease buying far above the same period a year ago, hogs sold at their highest levels this week in 16 years—breaking through the resistance area maintained since permanent ceilings were placed on dressed pork.

Lend-lease buying now has been going on for more than a year, and it is possible to make some comparisons of present purchases with those of a year ago. These comparisons show the manner in which the Agricultural Marketing Administration, buying agency, has stepped up its program.

In the first three weeks of this month the AMA took 83,145,000 pounds of canned pork, 62,338,000 pounds of cured and frozen pork, and 51,031,000 pounds of lard. In all of June, 1941, purchases totaled only 6,604,000 pounds of canned pork, 10,085,000 pounds of cured and frozen pork, and 19,442,000 pounds of lard.

The first full month of lend-lease buying last year was April. Purchases made in April and May last year, compared with the same months this year, follows:

	April, 1942	April, 1941
Pork (lbs)	218,641,000	45,465,000
Lard (lbs)	106,452,000	31,258,000
	May, 1942	May, 1941
Pork (lbs)	161,646,000	75,892,000
Lard (lbs)	72,132,000	64,811,000

Hogs closed the week at a top of $14.70, 20 cents above last week end and a new peak since September, 1926. All weights, as well as sows, shared in the advance.

Fed steer arrivals were heavy and quotations were steady to 25 cents lower, choice weighty kinds showing the decline.

Spring lambs closed the week strong to mostly 25 cents higher. Marketings continued to dwindle.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
1 3s 55-51	110.20	110.20	110.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
2 Allegany 5s 44 Mod	84⅞	84⅞	84⅛
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	65	64⅞	65
2 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	102	102	102
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107	107	107
1 Am T & T 3s 56	107	107	107
2 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89½	89½	89½
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 A C Line clt 4s 52	65	65	65
12 A C Line 4½s 64	58½	58¼	58¼
4 A C Line 5s 45	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	56	56	56
5 B&O 95 st A	26½	26½	26½
3 B&O 95 st C	30½	30¼	30½
5 B&O 2000 st D	26¼	26	26¼
1 B&O 96 st F	26½	26½	26½
5 B&O 4s 48	54¼	54¼	54¼
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	46½	46¼	46½
4 B&O S W 50 st	37	37	37
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52	52	52
4 Bell TPa 4s 48 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30	30	30
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	114	114	114
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34cf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Can Pac 5s 54	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	53⅜	53	53⅜
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	51	51	51
2 C & O 1st 89 R&A	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
10 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	75	73½	75
1 ChiGWest 4s 88	64	64	64
26 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
1 CMSP&P aj 5s2000	2	2	2
10 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	36	36	36
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	36¼	36¼	36¼
4 CM&SP 4½s 89E	36	36	36
40 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	29	28¾	29
5 Chi&NW 4s 87	25½	25½	25½
7 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 CRI&P 4s 88	23	23	23
22 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12⅞	12½	12½
2 Chi&W Ind 6s&s 62	95	95	95
1 Childs Co 5s 43	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
17 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44¾	44¼	44¼
5 Col&So 4½s 80	22½	22½	22½
11 Columbia G 5s 52May	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
2 CubaNoRy 5½s42rct	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
10 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56¼	56⅛	56¼
7 D & R G 4s 36	16	16	16
5 D & R G West 5s 78	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Erie 4s 95	90¼	90⅛	90⅛
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97½	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
14 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	79⅞	79½	79½
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93	93	93
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	43¼	43	43
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46½	45½	46½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63Y	42	42	42
2 Inspirat Co Cop 4s 52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27	27	27
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	96	95¾	95¾
4 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅛	57	57
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	⅞	⅞	⅞
11 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	44	43¾	44
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	43¾	43¾	43⅞
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	72	72	72
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37	37	37
17 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33	32½	33
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	105½	105½	105½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
3 McKess & Rob 3½s '56	106	106	106
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	100	100	100
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	17½	17½	17½
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	30¼	30¼	30¼
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38½	38⅜	38⅜
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	28¾	28¾	28¾
15 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27	27	27
6 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27	26⅞	26⅞
10 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	37	36½	36¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40¾	40¼	40¼
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45⅜	45	45⅜
10 NYC cn 4s 98	47¼	47	47¼
10 NYC 3¾s 46	94	93⅞	93⅞
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
2 NYC C&StL 4½s 78	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	55½	55½	55½
46 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	36	35⅝	36
41 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	51	50¾	51
19 NYNH&H 4½s 67	34¼	33½	34¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	30	30	30
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
9 NYNH&H 4s 56	30¼	30	30¼
12 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	28½	28¼	28½
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5½	5½	5½
2 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	25	25	25
5 Norf Sou 4½s 98	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	103	103	103
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61	60¾	60¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	51¼	51¼	51¼
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46½	46½	46½
10 Nor Pac 3s2047	39⅝	39½	39½
9 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108½	108½	108½
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	102½	102½	102½
2 Pen P & Lt 3¼s '69	106½	106½	106½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101⅛	101	101⅛
50 Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	88	87⅞	87⅞
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
1 Pen RR 4s '48	109½	109½	109½
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	108½	108½	108½
9 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89½	89⅜	89⅜
75 Pen RR 3½s '52	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	58	58	58
1 Phila Bal&W 4½s 77C	109	109	109
1 Phila Co 4½s '61	95	95	95
3 Ph Read C&I 6s '49	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
15 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	29⅞	29¾	29¾
25 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	55	55	55
4 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	56	56	56
8 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86	86	86
4 Pub Svc E&G 52037	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜
2 Readg 4½s 97A	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	95¼	95¼	95¼
14 St LSF 4½s 78	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 St LSF 4s 50A	12¾	12¾	12¾
41 Seab AL cn 6s 45	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
15 Sea-AllPla 6s 35 Act	8½	8⅜	8⅜
12 SeaAllFla 6s 35Bct	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅛	102½	102⅛
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝
13 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
5 So Pac 4½s 69	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
5 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62	62⅞	62⅞
5 So Pac clt 4s 49	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
10 So Pac 3¾s 46	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞

Local Classified
(Continued)

SUMMER PROPERTY

ADIRONDACKS, N. Y.—For Sale, 250 acres; ideal for summer home, camp, or dude ranch. Main house, cottage, tennis court, etc. Wm. N. Hesse, 8 John St., Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.

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ADIRONDACKS, at Corlear Bay Club on Lake Champlain—For rent furnished, housekeeping cottages; season or month; all sports; magnificent view, beautiful pines, sand beach; ideal for children; mile shore front, secluded; daily deliveries, no car needed. C. H. EASTON, Keeseville, N. Y.

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BOSTON, 100 Boylston St.—Desirable office on fifth floor; reasonable rent. Write Box F-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd Street—Practitioner's office, part time or evenings. Please call Plaza 3-1854.

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PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanents; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Ho. 5-9484.

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A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long 1090.

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VACATION in Vermont at Cedar Hill Farm in comfort and quiet. Mrs. W. R. Cooley, Montpelier, Vermont.

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Rural setting on salt water where one can spend a restful vacation; refined clientele. Recommended by Duncan of Hines.

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IMMEDIATELY, high school boy and girl, Christian Scientists, for small home school, willing help in any capacity. Address Box 43, Groton, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman wants companion, also do light housekeeping, cooking; located N. Y. C.; must arrange to sleep in. Write Box H-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man entering college in fall desires summer work of any description; outdoor work preferred; excellent with children; capable tutor. Box 174, Duxbury, Mass.

Local Classified
(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to lady living alone or take charge of motherless home; educational background; highest references. Write R. W., 23 Babcock St., Brookline, Mass.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY, 5 years' experience, shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, Spanish, French, traveled extensively, feels she could be of assistance to executive in international business or public position; highest refs. Write Box S-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION, Christian Scientist; desires position with a lady; references. Call Asp. 3040 (Mass.)

LADY desires care of children or adult; experienced nurse; will go anywhere; references. Ken. 6455 (Mass.)

RADCLIFFE girl desires summer position in Boston as sales girl or waitress. Write N. H., 2 West Hill Place, Boston.

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ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing
Com. 1885
Warren S. Bazirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
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CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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CABIN, furnished, few weeks, near lake within 75 miles; quiet people, Christian Scientists. Hatch, 25 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.

WE BUY all makes ELECTRIC, GAS REFRIGERATORS. Pilgrim Refrigeration Co., 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-7200.

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E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston. Est. 1839

Alabama

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
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Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
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Bake Shop
Breads, Cakes, Pies—Delicatessen
Delicious Food Served
7 A. M. till 9 P. M.
1014 S. 20th 7-5871 2801 Cahaba Rd. 2-1184

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Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

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TEL. 3-6236
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Bake Shop
Breads, Cakes, Pies—Delicatessen
Delicious Food Served
7 A. M. till 9 P. M.
1014 S. 20th 7-5871 2801 Cahaba Rd. 2-1184

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

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BAKERY
"Exceptional Variety for Picnic Parties"
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
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Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
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Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
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Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

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Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
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More than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

Florida

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Enjoy
FOREMOST
Milk • Cream • Buttermilk
Protected Quality—Through Foremost Dairies' Laboratory Control
TELEPHONE 480

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

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Now Is the Time to:
1. Do all you can for National Defense.
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Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

PRINTING
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
941 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-6062

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS • FILMS • FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Hughes Seed Store
For your lawn try the new
Blu-Green Plant Food
Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.
116 South Miami Avenue Tel. 3-2121

MIAMI
(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston
Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT In Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT MARKET
Red, Ripe Watermelons
Now in Season—Ice Cold
Delicious Pure Orange, Grapefruit and Cocoanut Juices.
2072 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
PHONE 7878

Florida

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

A Distinctive Place to Eat
THE RHODES
The Place that Chicken Pie has made famous
No. One Rhodes Center Air Conditioned
LUCY WOOD, Owner-Manager

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

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Atlanta's Leading Booksellers
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLERS' 64 BROAD N. W.

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bycks
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

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WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells DAIRIES COOPERATIVE
Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-5

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Call Us
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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

CARSTARPHEN, Inc.
Established 1880
Candy of All Kinds
612 Poplar Street Phone 7171-2-3

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Georgia

MACON
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All kinds of fertilizer and spray material for your summer garden and flowers.
KARSTEN and DENSON CO.
Phone 5411 510 Third Street

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

PURE PEP Thelma
Pure Sure Lubrication
Bill Hunt's Super Service
Pure Oil Products
OFFICIAL AAA SERVICE STATION
Morehead and Tryon Streets
Junction Highways U. S. 74-21—N. C. 27-49

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

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Das Haus für schöne Damen & Herren Confektion
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Herren & Damen—Massateliers
90, Jahre Gamper-Qualität
(MATERIALS)

HANS HASSLER & CO., A. G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken Linoleum
(CARPETS)

BASEL

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Depôt de Naville et Cie, Genève
Stationery, Books, Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G.

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsser A. G.
Speciality of Bally Quality Shoes
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel. 2.42.41 R. C. Lemp, Gérant

MODES KAENEL
vormals H. Helfenberg
Aeschengraben 20 Tel. 4.42.54
(MILLINER)

DAMEN UND HERRENSALON
FIGARO
Ernst Schneider Dipl. Damencoiffeur
Steinenvorstadt 71. Tel. 2.23.61
(HAIRDRESSING)

Elegante Damenhüte
bei J. SCHWARZ
Spalenberg 23 Utengasse 8
(HATS)

PETER HUBER
Herren- und Damensalon
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Dauerwellen: Permanent Waving
Heumattstrasse 21 Tel. 4.00.58

Horlogerie — Bijouterie
Argenterie — Réparations
H. LEU
(HORLOGER)
Güterstrasse 207b Tel. 4.23.30
Watchmaker—Jeweler

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
Spalenberg 14 Tel. 2.00.80
(CATERER)

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Streitgasse 3 Tel. 2.83.99

A. LIPPOLD
Radioapparate aller führenden Marken
Reparaturservice
Schanzenstrasse 10 Tel. 4.12.42
(WIRELESS SETS)

Tapezierer und Dekorationsgeschäft
WALTER MEYER-MERKLIN
Tellstrasse 34 Tel. 4.31.64
(PAPERER AND DECORATOR)

E. ITIN-SCHNEIDER
Metzgerei - Wursterei
Delsbergerallee 49 Basel
Telephon 4.58.33
(BUTCHER)

M. BEUTLER
Couture Diplomée
Pfluggasse 5 Tel. 4.04.76
(FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING)

Droguerie Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(Groceries)

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Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 Tel. 2.70.30
Pressing and Tailoring

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
(Continued)

Speciality House
Konditorei—Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

CHAPELLERIE
(Hatters)
FALKNER & CO.
Founded 1825 Gerbergasse 63

C. DOLDER
Travel Articles
Leather Goods
Aeschenvorstadt 20. M. B. K. G.

Bureaumaschinen
Revisionen Reparaturen
auch auswärts
Farbbänder Kohlenpapier
H. REBER Basel
Solothurnerstrasse 41 Tel. 2.03.54
(OFFICE MACHINES)

JONAS A. G.
Das führende Schuhhaus
BASEL
Speciality of High Class Footwear
H. GUNTHER, Manager

Maler-Geschäft
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Unterer Heuberg 12 Tel. 2.59.82
(Painter)

ECKENSTEIN & CIE
Pianos, Flügel, Stimmungen Reparaturen
NADELBERG 20

BERNE

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GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS — FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

PELZHAUS
Ch. Weiss-Staiger
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in Fur Coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

Gerber — Schönthal
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfärberei und
Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
Tel. 2.15.57

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Au Bon Marché
Berne—Spitalgasse 3/7

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Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Mollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhof BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC

Büchler AM DOCK
BERN • MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Charcuterie Fine - Boucherie
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69
vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol
Advice given on Cooking. Recipes, etc.

Hairdressing — Manicure
Beauty Culture
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

Fotter SEEDS BERNE
ADVICE FREE

Salon de Coiffure
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Parfumerie
Konrad Bänziger Amthausgasse 3 Tel. 3.54.36

Hefti
MARKTGASSE 81 11
Modes Berne

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HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service. Münzgraben.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co., A. G. Berne
Marktgasse — Amthausgasse
STATIONERY and OFFICE SUPPLIES
OFFICE FURNITURE
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES
STOCKINGS
Seiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

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(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

BIEL

CORSELETS
GÜRTEL und
BÜSTENHALTER
Corset-Spezialgeschäft
M. WIEDMER
Biel
Nidaugasse 74
Tel. 20.52

BONNETERIE
E. & M. Tanner
HOSIERY
se recommande

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
47, Bahnhofstrasse

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1 ière étage
TEL. 43.09
(Milliner)

Confiserie Tea Room
H. Baumberger-Ruprecht
Feine Pralinés und Patisserie
18, Marktgasse Tel. 84.44
(CONFECTIONER)

Bureau Einrichtungen
Installations de Bureaux
Erge Stahlmöbel Meubles Erge
FRANZ KUHN
37, Nidaugasse Tel. 42.55
(OFFICE FURNITURE)

Salon de coiffure Gygax
pour
Dames et Messieurs
20 Rue du Marché
Tel. 1.47.44

PREISWERT UND GUT
Sind die Vorzüge von
Schmid-Schuhen
28 Nidaugasse (SHOES)

GELTERKINDEN

J. HAURI-GSELL
Tuch- und Massgeschäft
Couture—Dressmaking
Gelterkinden, bei Basel

CARL HECKENDORN
Watchmaker — Jeweller
Dorfplatz
Tel. 7.71.42 Gelterkinden

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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MODES
Maison Jeantet
104, Rue du Rhone

VITRERIE—STORES—MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti, S.A.
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
(GLAZIERY)

Chocolates of All Swiss Makes
HOFFMANN & KOEBELI
8, Rue du Marché et 22, Rue du Mont-Blanc
Tel. 4.25.91 Tel. 2.37.92
Mail Orders filled for small quantities

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(Upholsterer — Decorator)
O. PITTAUER
Meubles Literie Rideaux
4, Rue Liotard Tel. 2.23.25

Accords & Reparations de Pianos & Harmoniums
BRUCKNER-GUIGNARD
ONEX - GENEVE TEL. 8.71.30

A L'ART FLORAL
HIRT
Florists *Decorator*
4, Rue de la Fontanie

"La Maison de L'Electricite"
W. PIRET
6, Rue Bonivard Tel. 2.83.13
RADIO

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NAME.....
STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....
MC-3

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

LA TRICOTEUSE DE LA MADELAINE
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de
Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 4.59.91
(WOOLS)

W. DANZ
Jewellery • Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

INTERLAKEN

A. RITSCHARD
RAUMKUNST
Rosenstrasse 13, Interlaken
Tel. 44
Feine Polstermöbel & Dekorationen
(Interior Decoration)

Schöne Holzarbeiten
Broteller, Messer, Schalen etc.
bei TH. ZRYD
Diana Sculpture
gegenuber Hotel Interlaken
Versand nach Auswärts
WOOD CARVING

RAEUBER & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken,
and branches throughout
Bernese Oberland

When Visiting the
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Switzerland
ask for
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Before you shop
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SPORTS SHOES, BOX CALF
and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices
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Marktgasse

VON ALLMEN
SPORTS
Bahnhofstrasse, Interlaken
TELEPHONE 1080

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For Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothing
Also Material for household use in well-known qualities from
Fr. SCHNEIDER-STETTLER

Portrait — Studie
H. STEINHAUER
Matten—Interlaken

FRAUEN
werden vorteilhaft in allen Sachen bedient
CORSETS BÜSTENHALTER
TOILETTENARTIKEL
Frau Knuchel-Eggimann, Bahnhofstrasse

BLUMEN—GREUTER
Interlaken — Bahnhofstrasse
Tel. 4.15 FLEUROPMITGLIED
(Flowers)

FRITZ FELLER
Rosenstrasse 28
Specialist in
CENTRAL HEATING AND SANITARY INSTALLATIONS

INTERLAKEN—Matten

KONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Groceries — Provisions
for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

JEDE DAME

liebt spez. indiv. Behandlung im
DAUERWELLEN
Damensalon Born
Frau Zwahlen-Born, Matten
Hauptstrasse Tel. 590

INTERLAKEN—Unterseen

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Kocher-Götz
Excellent Service Guaranteed
Bahnhofstrasse
(MILLINERY)

LAUSANNE

BISCUITS CHOCOLATS
EPICERIE des PAMIERS
SPECIALITES
CONSERVES
Novidea: Van Gulen....32 Petit Chêne

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presse Huguenin V. Palazzo Gargantini
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HANDICRAFT

Crossword Quiz Answers

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A			O		N	
D	R	A	W	I	N	G
	O	W	L		I	
S	O	L	I	N	E	
L	T		F	O	G	G
E		G	A	S		Y
P	L	A	Y		P	P
T	O	Y		G	E	T
	R		A	N	A	
B	A	N	B	U	R	Y
	D		E			E
M	O	R	L	E	Y	S

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL (Continued)

Modes
R.-M. CORNAZ
Seyon 3-3er étage
Tel. 5.28.15
Nouveautés de printemps
(HATS)

1840
ZIMMERMANN, S.A.
L'EPICERIE FINE PLUS QUE CENTENAIRE GROCERIES
1942
Produits Laitiers
CHEESE—BUTTER
Les Fromages Gerber de qualité s'achètent chez
PIERRE PRISI
Rue de l'Hopital

ELEGANCE DISTINCTION
Coupe Parfaite
telles, sont, MADAME, les qualités des ROBES en Laine et en soie que vous trouverez chez SAVOIE—PETITPIERRE, S. A. Rue du Seyon.
(WOMEN'S WEAR)

CONFISERIE—PATISSERIE
CHARLES HÄNNI
Rue de l'Hôpital
Tea-Room Pastry Tortes
Speciality Chocolates, Candies

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard S. A.
Rue St. Maurice
Chaussures Maroquinerie
Chemiserie Gants et Bas
Grand Choix de Jouets
DEPARTMENT STORE

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Steiger-Birenstihl & Co.
Multergasse-Marktgasse
(MATERIALS)

Schuhhaus
Schneider
GOLIATHGASSE 5 BEIM HECHT
St. Gallen
(SHOES)

ULRICH HÖHENER
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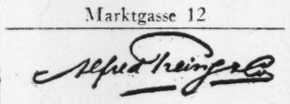
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS
made to measure
St. Leonhardstr. 20 First Floor
Telephone 2.61.90

J. PETER

Milchprodukte
(DAIRY)
Tel. 2.16.80.
Metzgergasse 14.

Sage es mit Blumen!
THOMA
Favorite Flower Shop
Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 9 Tel. 2.28.87
Gartnerei Tel. 2.33.20

LEATHER GOODS
TOYS
WEIGMANN & CO.
Marktgasse 12



KNITTED GOODS
SCHÖNAUSTR. 73 Tel. 2.33.92

Modes
A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3

STRUMPFHAUS
Stockings
Darning
RUEGGER
Multergasse neben Sport-Sonderegger

ALFRED SCHMID
NEUE LEDERWAREN u. REISEARTIKEL
ST. GALLEN
SPEISERGASSE 11
LEATHER GOODS

ALFONS KELLER

Sanitary Installations
Gas and Water Installations
SPENGLEREI
St. Jakobstr. 11
Tel. 2.20.31

Spezial-Schuhhaus
Lüthi
GmbH
Neugasse 5 Bezirksgebäude
Tel. 2.87.69 St. Gallen
(FOOTWEAR)

E. Grünenfelder
beim Bröderbrunnen
Corsets
Lingerie Fine

A. OBERHOLZER
Cheese, Preserves, Butter
Goliatgasse 30 Tel. 2.22.49

DAMENHÜTE
Hohenstein
Millinery
POSTSTRASSE 19

CONFISERIE
Pralines Cakes
ENGELGASSE 8
Tel. 2.24.64

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALL (Continued)

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Metzler
Volksmagazin St. Gallen

CARPETS LINOLEUM

Schuster
ST. GALLEN, ZÜRICH

WILHELM FEHR
vormals
P. W. STEINLIN
Eisenwaren
Gartenmöbel
Gartenschirme
Gartengeräte
(Garden Furniture)

Glass, Ceramic,
Porcelain, Crystal
Household Goods
MÉNAGÈRE A.G.
Neugasse 43 Tel. 2.28.69

BOOKSHOP
WALTER KUPPER
St. Leonhardstr. 6 Tel. 2.18.10

DRUG STORE
All kinds of Cleaning Materials
PAUL TOBLER, Drogerie
MARKTGASSE 18

THUN

MARIE ANDRES
Plätzli 79, Thun
Woll- & Baumwollgarne, Mercerie Handarbeiten
Altestes Geschäft der Branche am Platze
(WOOLS)

Haushalt Artikel
Spielwaren, Fischereiartikel
MAX LEOPOLD
Lauitor, Thun.
(HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES)

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC, RADIO, PHONO.

F. SCHEIM
Hauptgasse 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Socks, Gloves, Stockings

FR. SCHWARZ
Bälliz 45
Leather and Travel Goods
Ladies' Bags

Weiche Natürliche
DAUERWELLEN
aus dem Salon DUCHILIO
DAMEN & HERREN SALON
Parfumerie. Bäder zu jeder Tageszeit
Bahnhofstrasse 10, Thun.
(HAIRDRESSER)

S. DÄHLER
Huthandlung Unterbälliz 6
Spezialgeschäft für Damen und Herrenhüte
(HATS)

FRITZ SCHWEIZER
zum Anker, Berntor
EISENWAREN
WERKZEUGE
HAUSHALTARTIKEL
vorteilhaft (Household articles)

BAKERY KÖNITZER
Afternoon-tea, Kaffeestube
MITTAG & ABENDESSEN
Grosse Auswahl in Cakes und Torten
Freienhofgasse. 15

WINTERTHUR

Henri Ryffel Bern
Teppiche—Linoleum
Stadthausstrasse 97
CARPETS
Handarbeiten—Gobelin
Wolle, Garne
E. KELLER
Marktgasse 20 z. Rathaus
(WOOLS)

VELOS
Reparaturen
E. GEISSBÜHLER
Metzgasse 6 Tel. 2.68.76
(Bicycle Repairs)

KRONAUER
Bauspenglerei, Sanitäre Anlagen
Gasherde Oefen
Graben 23 Tel. 2.60.55
(Sanitary Installations)

Möbel und Bettwaren
GRESCH-KRAUS
Dampf—Bettfedern—Reinigung
Umarbeiten von Matratzen
Metzgasse 8. Tel. 2.18.21.

E. HAFNER
Corsets and Bürstenhalter
Stadthausstr. 75 Tel. 2.20.28

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

WINTERTHUR (Continued)

Heer
UHREN—
BIJOUTERIE
BESTECKE
GRABEN ECKE OBERTOR
Jeweller

Damen-, Herren- & Kinderwäsche
Tricotagen & Wollwaren
Bébé Ausstattungen
von
Schürzen & Wäschegeschäft
FRIDA RUEGG
Marktgasse 45
Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear

CORRODI & GEHRING
Tuch- und Massgeschäft
EFFRETIKON, KT., ZURICH
Herren & Damenkleiderstoffe
Eigene Herrenschneiderei und Herren-Confektion
Baumwollwaren
Auf Wunsch Besuch ins Haus
(MATERIALS)

IMMER NOCH:
La. Haar- Kleider und Zahnbürsten reine Borsten
Chintz—Toiletentaschen
Parfumerien, bei
Schüder
MARKTGASSE 14 TEL. 13.67
(Perfumes and Toilet Articles)

"VOLTA"
A. Schläfli & Co.
Elektr. Installationen für
LICHT, KRAFT, TELEPHON
Museumstr. 74 Tel. 2.67.55
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Eine gediegene Auswahl in guten
LEDERWAREN
finden Sie bei
A. MEIER-KELLER
Lederwaren Marktgasse 59
LEATHER GOODS

Photohaus
Zur Glocke
F. Wiederkehr
Tel. 2.15.24 Photo House

E. Metzger-Fritz
Kolonialwaren, Drogen
Mercerie, Bonneterie
und Bürstenwaren
Mühlebrückstr. 15 Tel. 2.14.03

Zu jedem Kleid die passenden Garnituren
Mercerie Seeli
Stadthaustrasse 16 Tel. 2.22.48

Frau L. Grasser-Albrecht
Qualitätshaus für Delikatessen und Spezereien
MARKTGASSE 10
(GROCERIES)

R. ANLIKER
Spezialgeschäft für
Milchprodukte
Marktgasse 55 Tel. 2.69.41
(DAIRY)

Für Ausführung von
MALERARBEITEN
empfiehlt sich höfl
K. SCHNEIDER-MEILI
Buschweg 17 Tel. 2.18.38
(PAINTER)

Winterthur's älteste, grösste und besteingerichtete
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI
und CHEM:
REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Fr. HÖLKEN
Technikumstr. 61 Tel. 2.61.10
(DYERS AND CLEANERS)

SCHUH-HAUSER
Feine Schuhe
Shoes
OBERGASSE 32

O. Th. STIERSTORFER
Spezialhaus für Vorhänge
Couchdecken, Tischdecken
Tapezierer—Arbeiten
Obergasse 15 Tel. 2.14.48
(CURTAINS)

ZURICH

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(FLORISTS)

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture
Chemische - Waschanstalt u. Kleiderfärberei
ARNOLD HAEBERLI
Mainaustrasse 21 Tel. 2.10.98
CLEANING

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

Schweizer Präzisionsuhren
ALPINA
OMEGA
UNIVERSAL
Goldschmuck—Silberbestecke
J. Keller-Ambühl
Goldschmied und Uhrenmacher
ZÜRICH
Limmatquai 108
Watchmakers and Jewellers

SCHUHHAUS
Schönegg
QUALITÄTS SCHUHE
Langstrasse 11 Tel. 3.31.50
Grosse Auswahl
Spezialität "Protos" Schuhe
(SHOES)

Radio Baumann
All of the best makes of receivers
Prompter Reparaturen Dienst
Phone 4.44.42 Mühlebachstrasse 6

MÄNTEL TAILLEURS COMPLETS
CONFECTION UND MASS
Leonhardsack-Zähringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

Schirm-Spezialgeschäft

M. Obrist
Leonhardsplatz beim Central
Telephon 4.74.15
Umbrellas

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66—ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN UND HERRENSTOFFE
Damen und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass.
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

DREYER
Zürich 6 Seilbahn Rigiviertel Telefon 6.49.11
Spezial-Salon für gediegene moderne Frisuren und Dauerwellen Erstklass-Service
(HAIRDRESSING)

Damenhüte
KUHN - MEYER
ZURICH
Tödistrasse 41. 1 Etage
ECKE BLEICHERWEG Tel. 7.57.72
(Millinery)

Drucksachen Formulare
Geschäftsbücher
BUCHDRUCKEREI
GROSSBUCHBINDEREI
HARTMANN 1864
O. HARTMANN & CIE
Lessingstr. 13 Tel. 5.27.20
Printing

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7
beim Paradeplatz
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments.

Silks Silk Goods
Woollens
Swiss Knitwear
Grieder & Co.
Zürich
Filiale St. Moritz

H. GOSSWEILER & CIE
BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
Zurich 2 Beratung—Ausführung
Aller Bauarbeiten
Building

ROBES / MANTEAUX / COSTUMES
Couture R. Brunner
Hottingerstrasse 2
Dressmaking

MEYER-BUCK
SCHIFFLÄNDE/KIRCHGASSE
China and Earthenware
Tea and Dinner Sets

SPORTARTIKEL und SPORT-KONFEKTION
Sporthaus
Bächtold
Zürich, Rämistrasse 3, b. Bellevue

Anna Amsler
CORSETS
Weinplatz 10, Zurich 1

Spezialhaus für Wolle
Chez "ANITA"
Tricot- Artikel — Strümpfe etc.
A. Maag, Seestr. 31 Tel. 3.95.84
(KNITTED GOODS)

Krause Senn
DAMENKONFEKTION
Zürich, Badenerstrasse 44
Ready Mades and Made to Measure

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Individual Service
Moderate Prices
A. JOOS-STRICKLER
Storchengasse 14 1 Et. Tel. 3.59.76

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

SWISS WATCHES
Früh
UHRENFACHMANN
UHRENGESCHÄFT
Bleicherweg 23, Zurich

Wir pflegen
ihr HAAR
ihr GESICHT
ihre HÄNDE
KLENKE
Coiffeur pour Dames
Bahnhofstrasse 33
Eingang Peterstrasse 1 etage
Tel. 3.61.39 Erstklassiges Personal
(HAIRDRESSER)

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Metzler
Limmatquai 106 Zurich

Fenner
RATHAUSBRÜCKE
Wollstoffe, Seidenwaren
Garnituren
Silk and Wool Dress Materials

H. SCHLICHTIG
Bettwaren—Spezialgeschäft
Storchengasse 16 Tel. 3.14.09
Flachduvets, Bettüberwürfe
Woll- u. Schlafdecken
(MATTRESS-MAKER)

SONNEN DROGERIE
SEEFELDSTR. 66 Tel. 4.23.16
SEEFELDSTR. 127 Tel. 4.52.68
Kräuter, Drogen
Chemikalien—Sanitätsartikel
Farbwaren, Parfumerien.
Wir liefern gerne ins Haus
(GROCERS)

bliss Moles
Elegant Hats
Waaggasse 7
(Paradeplatz)

HERRENHÜTE

(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKENWERTH
Zürich 1
Marktgasse/
Ecke Rindermask

LEDER LOCHER Zürich
Switzerland
The House for Fine Leather Goods
Founded 1823

Union S. Africa
CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL
We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

Madame Grace
American
Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—
Cheerily — Always
Durban and District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums
Showroom—Tearoom—
Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

A. J. CLARKE
Successor to
WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE Ltd.
Family Grocers
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472, West St.

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, WEST ST. TELEPHONE 21981

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

J. GEARY & SON
(PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Tortion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone: 20223

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557, West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 & 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Phone 61438
Proprietor: MR. J. WILSON
Receiving Depot 208 Grey Street
Our Van will call on request.
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Rd., Maritzburg Phone 3387

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily

Union of South Africa

GERMISTON (Continued)

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
· DEPENDABLE GOODS ·
· UTMOST VALUES ·
· FRIENDLY SERVICE ·
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG
THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg
Stockist of:
"PANTHER"
"DOROTHY PERKINS"
and other well-known makes of footwear.

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
NEW ADDRESS:
Warehouse & Showroom, 102 MARKET ST. Offices Cnr. Rissik
Cnr. Fox St. 22-0567 Night Phone 42-2933 32-1837 44-2480 42-2857

PHONE 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club
Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.
PHONE 34-2042

Campbell's Garages (Pty.)
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
325-6-7, Grand National Buildings
c/o Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS AND TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

TREASURES of ELOFF St.
The House for Presents
HANDBAGS
SYNTHETIC JEWELLERY
CULTURED PEARLS
TREASURES (Pty.) Ltd.
Walter Mansions, Eloff Street

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

PIETERMARITZBURG

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
"The Quality Hardware Store"
234, Church St. Phones 3022 & 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal
For the Best Gardening Tools, etc.

W. Goodwin & Co.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying, Motor Trimming, Springsmiths.
Day Phone 2644—Night Phone 4428
378, Longmarket Street

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
138, Church Street, Maritzburg
Branches at
Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235 3 LINES

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
Estimates Free
203a, Pietermaritz Street Phone 4309

STRENGTH CONFIDENCE STANDARD SERVICE SECURITY
Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224, Church St.
Phone 2201 and 2240
After Hours 2283 and 2697

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209, Pietermaritz St. Phone 3993

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
293, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAMES WILSON Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Harbutt's Bldgs., Auckland — Victoria St., East Phone 43-797

STREVENS
HOSIERY · LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodeling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 — First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. — Auckland

BAGS GLOVES SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG CO.
400 Queen St. — 270 Karangahape Rd.

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. — Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 — Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

"MODERNE"
School of Dressmaking
Cutting, Designing and All Branches of Dressmaking
205 Dilworth Building, Queen Street
Phone 43-658

J. H. M. CARPENTER, LTD.
Established 1879
COAL, WOOD and BUILDING MATERIAL MERCHANTS
CARRIERS, IMPORTERS, Etc.
Newmarket and Auckland, N. Z.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. — Queen St.
AUCKLAND

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass — Auckland

CHRISTCHURCH

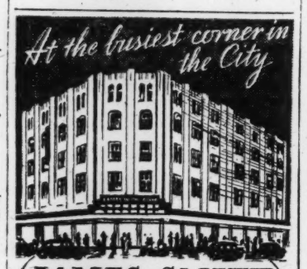
VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St Phone 41 387

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON



JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY *VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

FERGUSON & OSBORN LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
209 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Have You Tried Hiking?

By Irving Baachus

"Take a long walk,
Read a good book,
Make a new friend."

This suggestion from one of America's distinguished walkers invites your discovery of a simple hobby that holds wondrous treasures for persons willing to slow their pace.

Every town, city and state is brimming with items of interest which are reserved for those hobbyists who set out afoot to probe the world about them. Dividends from the hobbies of walking and hiking are limited only by the enthusiasm of the hobbyist pursuing them.

"No other recreation is comparable to this," reports James H. Hocking, whose hobby is walking. "It is a pleasure to walk in fair, mild weather; but there is also a pleasure on gray, cold, snowy days—to feel the sting of sleet on one's face."

If you are compelled to walk a lengthy distance each day, why not convert this jaunt into a pastime? Imagine that these regular journeys are being made in some distant land. Each night, or occasionally, chalk up your mileage on a map. Study the flora, fauna and geography of the country you are traversing in your imagination.

Leisurely walking can be more realistic. A newspaper editor whose hobby is tramping, studies rocks. He carries a small hammer and cracks specimens to observe their structure.

Nature, of course, is the primary subject of the walker. Thousands of hobbyists are able to forget the jangling news of the world for brief relaxation by combining walking and nature observation.

The still camera, movie camera or drawing board is an excellent adjunct to walking. Birds, animals, wildflowers and people provide rare opportunities to the strolling observer.

Hiking differs from walking in that the hiker generally makes plans for special trips and spends more time in pursuit of his diversion. Frequently a bivouac is a part of the program. In some sections the trippers use the economical accommodations of the American Youth Hostel.

Hostels are usually "made-over" barns with spotless facilities kept that way by the visitors who pitch in and help. Customs and traditions of hosteling are based on thoughtfulness for others and consideration of the group. A trail of adventure can be spun afoot, by bike, horseback, or canoe, with overnight havens at hostels.

Some alert hobbyists design their hiking programs with dividends in mind. Miss Florence Hamilton combines hiking with a search for fresh water pearls. Her discoveries have paid for many articles of clothing, including a fur coat. The Wellesley Hills, Mass. hobbyist reveals that these small jewels are sometimes extremely valuable. One pearl found in White River, Arkansas, brought $200,000.

Successful Tinkerer

Joe Kovalsky's hobby is making electrical gadgets in his basement workshop at Turtle Creek, near Pittsburgh. He carved this little man out of wood and hooked him up with wires to an amplifier and a phonograph. When a record plays, the rhythm man picks up the electrical impulses and beats out perfect time by hitting a bell with a miniature hammer. Kovalsky, a design engineer for Westinghouse, also made his own electric air cleaner. 10-tube push button radio and door chimes.

For the Scrapbook

Losing Cares

The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday,
Among the fields above the sea,
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.
The foolish fears of what may happen,
I cast them all away,
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay,
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.

—E. B. Browning

Daily Quotation

No price is set on the lavish summer;
June may be had by the poorest comer.
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Speaking of Morale

"Have you got morale? Has America got morale?" queried a national radio forum. Apparently the word "morale" has meandered around to mean good morale, as "propaganda" has come to mean bad propaganda.

We took **morale** directly from the French. A French dictionary of about forty years ago gives the definition of morale simply as morals, or morality, but its meaning has been specialized since then. Some dictionaries give a weak definition of morale, implying that it is properly used to mean good morale, but not precisely saying so. The experts of the Committee for National Morale usually use a descriptive word with it. They speak of resolute, formidable, superior, inferior, or weak morale. High morale is defined in one of their publications as "a positive and energetic attitude toward a goal expressed in appropriate action."

The publications of the committee use other terms that are useful in expressing yourself exactly: high counter morale, meaning a great persistence and determination in striving toward subversive goals, or goals contrary to group will; oblique morale, persistence and determination in striving toward irrelevant goals. The latter might describe the patriotism worked up by advertisers or pressure groups to further their own ends.

Low morale is limited by definition to apathy, lack of determination, indecision, and similar negative characteristics. If your attitude is determined and persistent and expressed in action that leads toward your goal, then you can be said to have high morale for that particular goal, no matter how undesirable it might be.

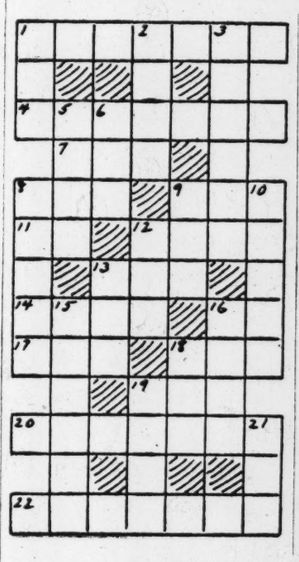
Brevities

Philadelphia Bulletin: It isn't so much price fixing that worries most people as where to get the price.

Indianapolis News: New amusement parks are banned, but there is no objection if people wish to sit around and tell riddles.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What mythical monster was used as common decorative type in Greek and Roman art?
4—An artist might use charcoal to make what?
7—What bird was the emblem of Athens?
8—Sun as a deity is called what?
9—What is a suffix used in forming names of certain elements?
11—Lieutenant (abbr.).
12—Who is Dodson's law partner in "Pickwick Papers"?
13—Aeriform fluid.
14—Would you wear, play, or sail a sarangi?
16—Pages (abbr.).
17—In "The Cricket on the Hearth," Tackleton deals in what (sing.)?
18—To obtain.
19—Collection of savings.
20—What English town once contained ancient crocs about which an old nursery rhyme was sung?
22—What American novelist and essayist was born at Haverford, Pa. (poss.)?

Down

1—What is a bar, billet, or ingot of metal?
2—If someone sent you a Frizzle, it would be what?
3—In baseball, what is one of turns of a side to bat?
5—What part of the parsnip is edible?
6—What is a shoemaker's tool?
8—Gyneth did what for 500 years?
9—What are large hawks of Hawaii?
10—Most of what country is a desert?
12—Girl's name.
13—What English poet wrote "Black-Eyed Susan"?
15—What was first name of Taft, American sculptor?
16—A Seckel is what?
18—What is any of several African antelopes?
19—Who falls in love with Rima in Hudson's "Green Mansions"?
21—Affirmative answer.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Humor in Signs

Although this signpost is just a memory for the time being (all direction markers in England have been taken down for the duration), it may be of interest to the gourmet. It stood near Deal, Kent, and apparently the suggestive invitation of the names was taken quite seriously by this individual.

In Lighter Vein

Wrong Idea

"You're fortunate to have such a good cook in these times, Mrs. Brown," said her neighbor.

"I don't know that I am fortunate," replied Mrs. Brown. "Our cook seems to have the scorched earth policy on her mind."

Tit-Bits

"She says, 'There's young Smith who registered a year ago—they ain't called him up yet.' 'Well,' I says, 'it's easy to criticize, but how d'you know they haven't got enough Smiths?'"

Message From Australia

West Los Angeles, Calif.

The writer recently received in a most unexpected manner word of her son, an enlisted private in the Army Air Corps. She has not seen this son for more than a year.

The greeting contained a splendid photographic likeness of her son and the following printed information:

Power House, Australia

This photograph comes to you with the good wishes of "Power House." Power House is an association consisting of youths from industries and schools who have been selected for and passed through an annual Lord Somers' Camp in Australia. The Camp and Power House, which were founded 14 years ago by a former State Governor, aim at bringing together young men from every walk of life, so that they may learn to understand one another's viewpoints and appreciate one another's worth. The energy of Power House is directed to the training of young leaders, young manpower—hence its name.

Soon after the war began, its Club House was opened on Sundays to provide a recreation place for men of the Australian fighting forces. U. S. service men are also made very welcome by the voluntary workers who staff the Club House.

Many facilities are provided, meals, hot showers, games of every description, dancing, concert parties, mending, reading and writing material, the taking of photographs to be sent to relatives and friends, and assistance in any difficulty. Everything is without charge.

The enclosed photograph has given you pleasure. We suggest you send a photograph of yourself to your man in the U. S. Forces in this country.

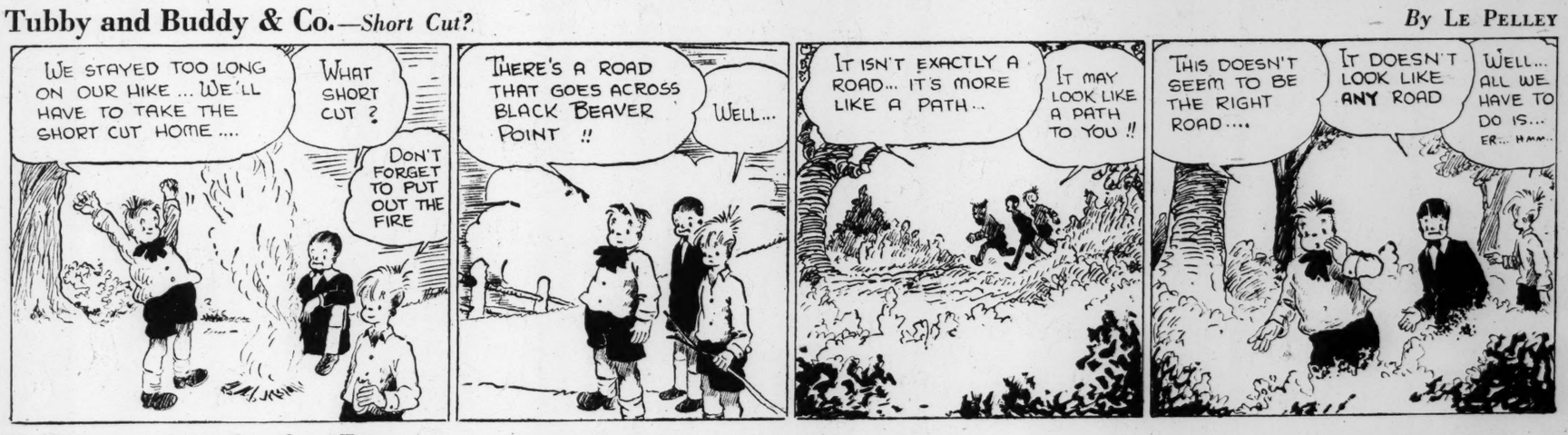
The writer's gratitude is unbounded to those dispensing so much kindness and helpfulness to our American boys and others in their midst and for the thoughtfulness of including the service men's loved ones at home.

A Verse for Today . . .

The lips of the righteous know what is acceptable; but the mouth of the wicked speaketh forwardness. — PROV. 10:32

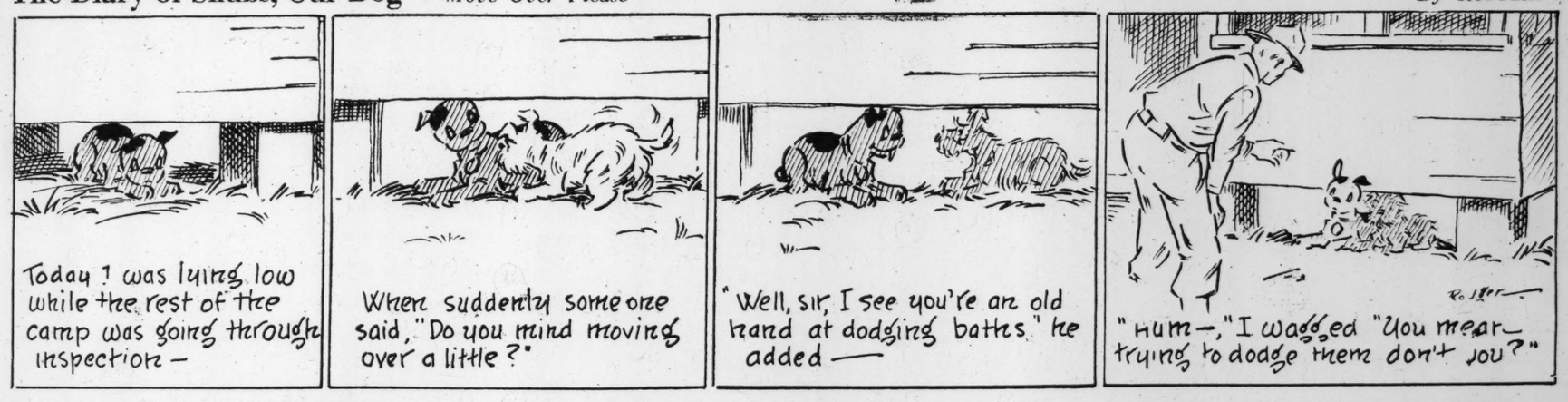
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Short Cut?*

By LE PELLEY


WE STAYED TOO LONG ON OUR HIKE ... WE'LL HAVE TO TAKE THE SHORT CUT HOME ....
WHAT SHORT CUT ?
DON'T FORGET TO PUT OUT THE FIRE
THERE'S A ROAD THAT GOES ACROSS BLACK BEAVER POINT !!
WELL...
IT ISN'T EXACTLY A ROAD... IT'S MORE LIKE A PATH...
IT MAY LOOK LIKE A PATH TO YOU !!
THIS DOESN'T SEEM TO BE THE RIGHT ROAD....
IT DOESN'T LOOK LIKE ANY ROAD
WELL... ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS... ER... HMM...

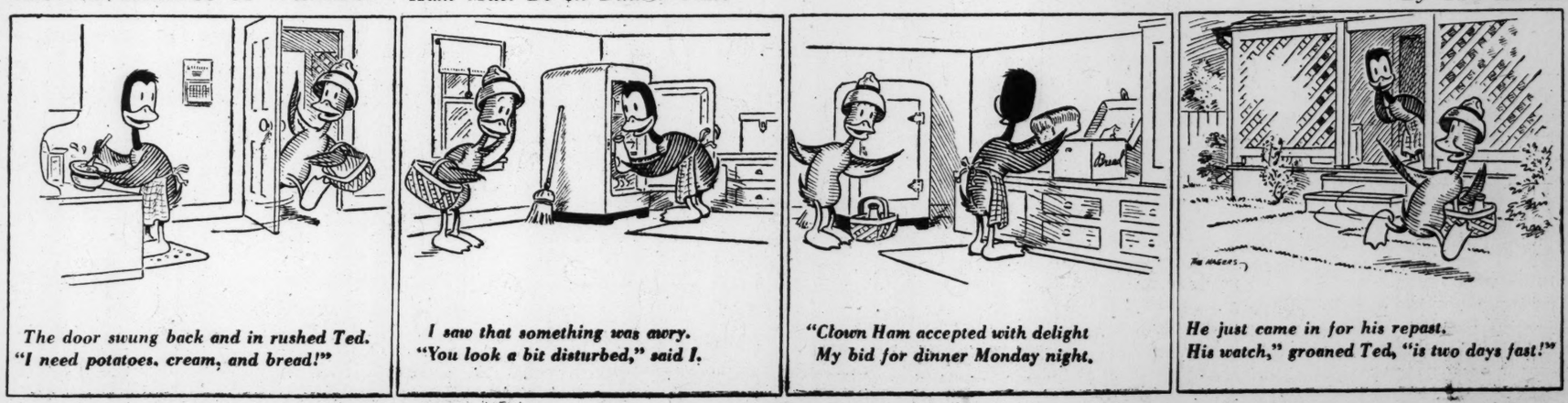
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Move Over Please*

By RODGERS


Today I was lying low while the rest of the camp was going through inspection—
When suddenly someone said, "Do you mind moving over a little?"
"Well, sir, I see you're an old hand at dodging baths," he added—
"Hum—," I wagged "You mean trying to dodge them don't you?"

The Adventures of Waddles —*Ham Must Be on Dinner Time*

By THE HAGERS



The door swung back and in rushed Ted.
"I need potatoes, cream, and bread!"

I saw that something was awry.
"You look a bit disturbed," said I.

"Clown Ham accepted with delight
My bid for dinner Monday night.

He just came in for his repast.
His watch," groaned Ted, "is two days fast!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Anti-Semitism Boomerangs

One thing the Nazis seem to be teaching the rest of us: that we dislike one another less than we imagined. Reports from the Netherlands are illustrative.

The Nazis in the Netherlands, for instance, have been decreeing unpleasantness for Jews. Dutch Quislings have been helping in an attempt to spread anti-Semitism among the Dutch people. What is the result? Let the "Dutch Goebbels," Max Blokzijl, tell it: "All kinds of people now act like Jews and show their sympathy with them." This is part of a complaint attributed to this Nazi follower by Editor Stoppelman of the "Netherlands News Digest," who gets frequent reports from Holland.

Other significant developments include a new custom reported from Amsterdam, where it evidently has become a fashion for stout-hearted Dutchmen to raise their hats to Jews forced by the Nazis to wear Star of David emblems. In other towns the people have shown their sympathy with persecuted Jews by helping them to carry their luggage to the station when complying with evacuation orders, and by many acts of kindness.

The reaction of the Dutch people to Nazi anti-Semitism has amounted to much more than an expression of derision for the occupying forces. It has actually helped to protect Jews against sterner measures which have been inflicted on them elsewhere, according to Dutch reports. And it is said to have wiped out the last faint traces of any pre-war Dutch anti-Semitism.

This is understandable to peoples of the United Nations. Governments suspicious of one another are now cooperating on a basis which would have been thought impossible a short time ago. Countries which were once acutely conscious of differences of interest, race and culture are now finding common virtues as they battle the evil of Naziism. Not only in Holland but elsewhere, the Jew and the Gentile are finding fellowship in opposing brutal racial fictions, as in France, where gentile youths are wearing yellow handkerchiefs to match the yellow Stars of David worn by Jews.

All these people would probably agree that you don't know how little you dislike your liberty-loving neighbor, or how much you like him, until Nazis move into the neighborhood. In any event, the instinct of free men to protect the weak is a measure of their strength to win, not only this war, but a better world.

Brookline's Choice

Isn't there the wisp of an odor of complacency in the decision of the Selectmen and the special survey committee to recommend against adoption of the plan for streamlining Brookline's town government?

Of course, Brookline's situation is relatively good. It has costly homes, many expensive apartment buildings; all good taxpayers. Many improvements that newer communities are taxing for, are, in great measure, already paid for in Brookline. It is now a question of maintenance.

And few complaints can be heard about maintenance, except that it is too good. The governmental research men who examined Brookline at the request of the Selectmen reported finding $10,000 trucks doing jobs that $2,000 trucks would do just as well. They found duplication, lack of clear-cut administrative direction. They said that substantial savings could be had simply by following the now common practice of centralized purchasing.

The casual townsman can find evidence of such lack of centralization and integration merely by glancing in the telephone book, where he will find upwards of 70 separate numbers listed for the various departments and services.

Perhaps this illustration is typical of the governmental situation in Brookline: Good, but unnecessarily complex and costly. The report of the Public Administration Service outlined a plan for consolidating, centralizing and delegating authority. At the top of the streamlined plan, it was suggested that a competent Town Manager be employed to administer affairs.

It is this plan that the special committee and the Selectmen oppose. The question must be settled by a special town meeting. Brookline voters will then be faced with the question of being satisfied with the good things they have, including their $23.90 tax rate, or demanding that the town forge ahead into even more rewarding areas of improved government.

Air Power in Egypt

Since Tobruk fell the strategic value of Egypt has vastly risen in United Nations eyes. Americans, especially, can begin to see what it would mean to have the Axis break through the Near East barrier. Present efforts to stop the Nazi-Fascist drive are like those of forest-fire fighters who try to keep the flames from jumping a road. The British fleet in the Mediterranean and Allied forces in Egypt and Syria have kept the fire from spreading over Africa, around Iran-Iraq oil and into India.

If Field Marshal Rommel stood even at Alexandria he could largely wreck the quickest supply line from America to all the area that separates Germany from Japan. Today it is possible for bombers and transport planes, flying via South America and Africa, to reach that vital area in a few days. From the Near East they can follow land routes to Russia, India, China. Those are the bases which Germany and Japan must at least neutralize before they can deal with British-American sea-air power. They are the bases from which Axis land-air power can be most effectively attacked.

For immediate utility, bombers appear to be the most feasible form of American aid. They can go quickly. And they should find large opportunities along the extended Nazi supply lines. The raid just reported on Tobruk ought to be only a preliminary swoop of the summer's first swallow. The desert is particularly unprotected from air attack. Bombers appear ineffective against tanks, but should be able to wreck supply trains and the docks and warehouses at Bengasi and Tobruk.

With Malta under such close attack the transfer of planes from Britain to Egypt is difficult, to say the least. But the way is still open for American air power to flow to the Middle East. We must hope that in getting it there, the successful relief of Australia, rather than the failure at Singapore and Java, will be the model.

Oil—A Case for Subsidy?

New Englanders are being put to it to find gasoline even if they have tabs left on their ration cards nominally entitling them to it. This episode of the dry filling stations points to a potentially still more serious situation involving fuel oil for the Eastern seaboard States next winter. Inadequately heated homes could be even more discomforting than short supplies of gasoline.

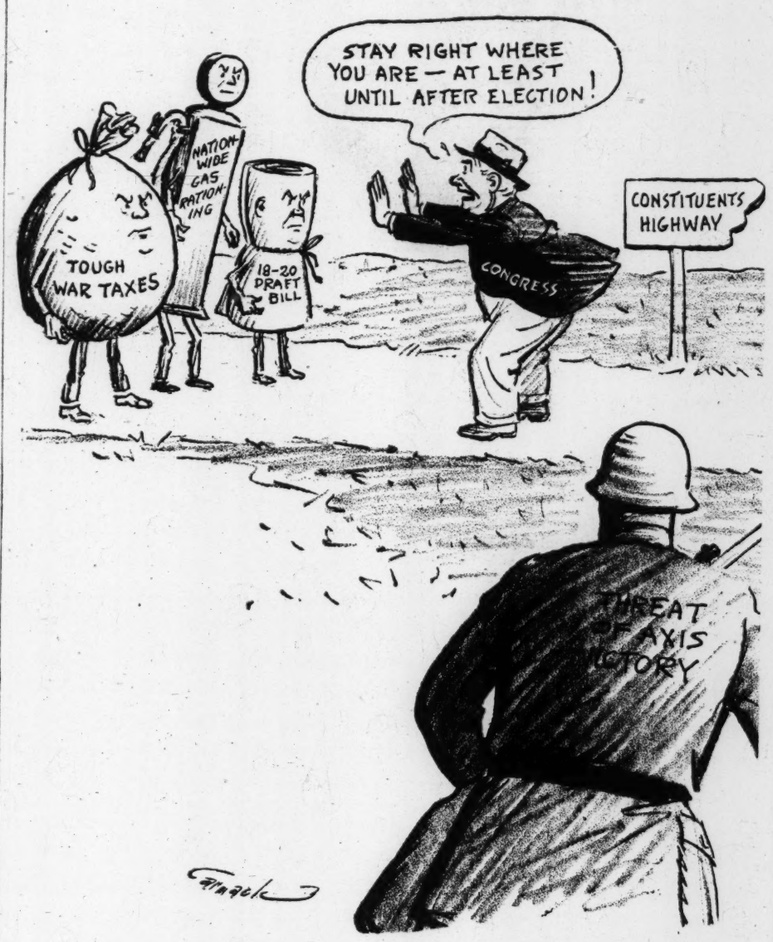
Meanwhile there are reports that some numbers of railroad tank cars still lie unused because it costs from $200 to $400 per car more to transport petroleum products eastward than the oil or gasoline will bring at current price ceilings. This presents an interesting case for the request of Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, that his office be given authority and funds with which to pay subsidies where necessary in order to provide supplies of necessary commodities at the established prices.

For example, some companies have pipeline facilities or still can use tanker ships to a sufficient extent that they can absorb the extra costs on the portion of oil or gasoline they have to transport by rail to eke out a supply. Other companies have to bring almost their whole supply by the more costly method. The Office of Price Administration might attempt to meet the situation by lifting the price ceiling enough to permit the covering of these higher costs. But if this were done, consumers would be paying a higher price for all of their oil or gasoline, including an unnecessary profit to the low-cost suppliers, in order to obtain a relatively small added increment of supply from the higher cost producers.

This is a situation which obtains with some variations in a large number of lines of industry. The Office of Price Administration reasons that it will cost consumers less in the aggregate to have the Nation subsidize enough high-cost producers to fill out the supply of essentials than it would cost to let price levels rise for the entire market.

Admittedly the administration of subsidies is a ticklish political business. And the very name of subsidy is anathema in ordinary times and under normal circumstances. The circumstances of war are obviously far from normal and, as illustrated in the oil situation, they furnish persuasive arguments for a system of subsidies for production or distribution. At any rate, the problem of providing fuel oil for eastern seaboard homes and industries before next winter is one for which solutions must be developed.

Too Concerned About the Small Fry



Congressional Election Guide Appreciated

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor has rendered a unique service in publishing Congressional voting records on outstanding domestic and foreign issues. Your warning is timely that "Americans do not want to become so engrossed in winning the war that they will lose the 1942 elections." A major purpose of the elections should be to help win the war, and making public the voting records of candidates for re-election is a step in that direction. The election should hinge, not on narrow partisanship, but upon issues fundamental to American survival and freedom.

A Washington commentator recently asserted that "it is hard to understand why it is necessary for America to indulge in the petty politics of a Congressional campaign" this year.

It isn't necessary to indulge in petty politics, but it is highly important to indulge in a Congressional campaign. In fact, there never was a time when it was more important to have Congressional elections to replace isolationists, rubber stamps, and complacent absentees with men of realism, vision, and independence.

The records which the Monitor has published will help to make the campaign a forum of discussion, not of minor, but of major issues—of rational and patriotic discussion of issues of supreme importance not only to the prosecution of the war, but to the future of a free nation. G. A. H.

New York City, N. Y.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Have been so impressed with, and so grateful for the recent supplement "Guide to 1942 Congressional Election" that I must write to say a simple "thank you" if nothing more. One needs only to give it a passing glance to appreciate the large, exacting amount of valuable detail work involved. I particularly liked the vision of those who worked it out at this season, as an incentive for our summer and autumn thinking for the fall elections. The information itself is secondary to the advance timing of such a guide.

I would go so far as to say that to me this one thing is worth my annual subscription price of the Monitor, for it stands out as an example of the vision and demonstration that must go into each page of each issue, which so many of us just take for granted. M. N.

Pawtucket, R. I.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to thank you for the Guide to 1942 Congressional Election. It is a very illuminating guide and information which I have greatly desired. It is going to help a lot, I know, in voting this year.

I also want to tell you that we appreciate and enjoy the fearless and direct way that the news is given in the Monitor. We look upon it as a very helpful friend.

St. Albans, N. Y. M. E. H.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you and those who helped you print the pages about how Congressmen voted. Once again The Christian Science Monitor has shown the way.

The Christian Science Monitor Magazine section is helpful to the soldier in remembering how the insignia read.

Miami Beach, Fla. PVT. R. W. K.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want you to know how much I appreciate the information you have given your readers by publishing the supplement to the Monitor giving the votes, not only of Representatives of New England, but of all the States, on foreign matters and domestic subjects of such vital importance.

It seems necessary that to vote intelligently one should know what and who he is voting for. F. B.

Duxbury, Mass.

Toward a Commonwealth of Man

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Voters of Massachusetts will have an opportunity to vote in many of the districts of this State relative to the question whether we in America should work for the establishment of a United Nations of the World. It may help them to vote intelligently if they realize the tremendous problems that faced the framers of the Constitution of the United States after the close of the Revolutionary War. These men finally succeeded in drawing the most remarkable document in human history: guaranteeing the rights of men of all races, creeds and color,—as they have never been guaranteed before in history.

It might well be remembered that the Revolutionary War was not fought for the purpose of guaranteeing the rights of men as finally stated in the Constitution of the United States, but that the Constitution was a product of the War for Independence. [Editor's Note: It was indeed the product of several years of postwar experience. The "rights of men" had been asserted in the Declaration of Independence and their application only gradually took form.] The Revolution was fought specifically because of an economic injustice (namely, taxation without representation). It was on this basis that the thirteen colonies bound together for the purpose of the War, with nothing in mind as to what kind of a peace would be established, and what inter-colonial relationship, if any, would be set up.

It was only after the colonies had obtained their freedom that the thought of establishing some sort of a United States first appeared. It was evident to our forefathers that the colonies would probably be at war with each other shortly, if some form of Federated Union was not established, and thus it was, that the United States Government was founded.

So gigantic was the problem in that time, that foreign governments predicted its complete failure and said in substance, that it was impossible to unite thirteen independent colonies into one united band, with a central authority supreme in its sphere of operation over all the colonies which were admitted as States.

It was because the Federal Government had supreme power to raise armies, lay tariffs and provide for the common welfare, that when the crisis came in 1861, and some States sought to withdraw from the United States Government, the Government raised armies and compelled the States to remain as an integral part of the Union.

The advancement of science in the last 50 years has knitted the entire world closer together than the thirteen colonies were at the time that they banded together to form the United States of America. Therefore, what happens in the different parts of the world today most assuredly will eventually affect our very existence here in America. If that is so, no citizen of the United States can intelligently say that we are not vitally interested in how our neighboring countries in the rest of the world are conducting their way of life.

It necessarily follows then, that it is to the interest of every citizen of the United States to see to it that a world order is established at the close of this war so that the peoples of the world, as well as ourselves, may not again be drawn into a holocaust which such modern wars create. Only when we in America realize that the problem of the world's economic existence is our own problem, can we begin to establish a ground work on which to proceed.

It seems one way to go about the establishment of this new order is to have the representatives of the different countries of the world assemble and there attempt to draw up a constitution which might be similar in part at least to our present one, and guarantee a fair political and economic life to every person of whatever race, creed or color, irrespective as to what part of the world he may be a resident.

It is only upon some such basis that we can hope to establish a Commonwealth of Man throughout the World.

Boston GORDON D. BOYNTON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Cornhuskers Are Hustling Now

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

Nebraskans are called "cornhuskers." And they're pretty good at it. At least, you'd think they were until you saw a Kansan husk corn. So the Kansans say. Still the national cornhusking championship was won last year by an Illinoisan.

In any case the Cornhuskers are now producing huge quantities of food for liberty, thereby helping liberate the lands in which many of their fathers were peasants. Nebraskans are, also, packing veritable mountains of meat for freedom's armies, and much of it will be sent to lands from which Nebraskans came.

Groups representing all the conflicting races and religions that have caused so many terrible conflicts in Central Europe are found in Nebraska's Omaha. And though the working districts formed by these new settlers might have become Babel-like slums, they are actually attractive clusters of individually owned homes, amid neat little lawns fringed with flowers. Nebraska's sausage makers return in the evening to fragrant bowers of their own.

* * *

I didn't realize that, when I entered the city, late one night. At that time nothing was further from my thoughts than flowers and bowers. Outside the imposing Union Passenger Terminal a heavy rain was falling. Taxis were scarce and the passengers were legion. Also, they were geniuses at getting ahead of their neighbors. I myself have taken considerable professional pride in my virtuosity at taxi-snatching, but that night I proved to be a mere babe in the rain. Finally I secured a strategic position and attracted a taxi, but just as I was diving into it with my heavy suitcase an energetic man took it from me for an important personage who had just come in from the East to speak at a patriotic rally. So I waited for a street-car to take me uptown.

The next night I attended the patriotic rally. It was the most impressive I've yet seen. It was held in the large, attractive municipal auditorium, which was filled to overflowing, long before the hour for beginning. The meeting was spontaneous and intimate, like a high school commencement. The audience was strikingly well dressed and attentive.

The speakers at the meeting were imported and eloquently said what there was to be said. They brought Europe to Nebraska and were heartily applauded. There was also a good deal of community singing, in which the whole audience participated with ardor, conviction and happiness.

Then we were invited to introduce ourselves to our neighbors and shake hands. On my right was Mrs. Dabrowski, the wife of a packing house worker. My elegant companion on the left was Miss Petersen, plainly a secretary in an insurance office. In front of me was Mr. Dimitrescu and behind me Mr. Aepfelschtecker or something like that. They were both solid-looking men, but agile enough to climb almost up to high notes in "The Star-Spangled Banner."

That hearty community singing by us meat packers, bankers, reporters, stenographers,

and carpenters was very moving. High school bands played, drum majorettes juggled and everybody signed up to be an air warden or something similar. The rally was like a revival meeting, a town festival and a basketball tournament. Good will and high intentions unified the audience.

If any American is jittery about the loyalty of his fellow-citizens, he should visit Omaha and get cheered up. It is the largest city in Nebraska, began to assume importance about fifty years ago and now has a quarter of a million inhabitants. In the present war, it serves as a key factor in the La Platte war-production area, as an extraordinary transportation center, an emporium for food products and a storehouse of workers.

As I was wandering through its more modest streets on a very hot day, I stopped at a little shack on a corner to get a bottle of pop. The proprietress spoke with an accent as she told me what kind of people lived in the little homes round about. She informed me that she herself was a Dane, and that they had developed one of the most prosperous districts in the city; they had a park all their own. Tiring of answering my questions, she ventured to ask me one, to which I replied, "I'm from Boston."

I was wondering if she knew where that was, when she asked rather wistfully, "How is Boston, now?"

"Well, it's all right, I guess, except for the humidity. In any case I like it," I answered.

"I like it, too," she said. "We lived there—or rather near there—eight years. That's where my soldier boy was born!" This lady from Denmark and I from Kansas were talk-

ing about our Boston, as though we were Lowells—or Murphys.

Having paid my nickel and meandered on, I soon came upon a very small boy and a still smaller girl riding in a little wagon. A white dog beside them barked vociferously.

"Never mind," the lad comforted me, "he won't bite."

"How do you know?"

"'Cause I know him. His name's Cotton. Lives in that brown house."

"And you, too!"

"No, he ain't our dog. I live up there in the white house with the flowers in front. 'T's ours. Mighty nice inside. We hope we can keep it!"

"Well, I certainly hope so, too. I suppose you're Jo and that's your little sister."

"You might say Jo, but my mother calls me Giuseppe. And she ain't my sister; she's my niece, Gladys."

"You have a big brother, haven't you? Does he work on the railroad?"

"Got a lot of 'em. Two are soldiers. Some work on the railroad. Some go to school."

That seemed to be enough visiting for Jo and off they went in their little wagon. I wondered where a little Italian girl got the name of Gladys.

* * *

I went on to the stockyards that make Omaha one of the three leading packing centers of the United States. An immense and intricate labyrinth of pens surround huge factories and elevated sidewalks pass above the pens like the bridge of a ship. Workers were coming and going on them. I stopped one to talk with him, as we looked out over the city.

He said he was a Czech and kindly pointed out the various areas inhabited, respectively, by Poles, Czechs, Lithuanians, Croatians, Ukrainians, Slovaks, Italians, Rumanians, Mexicans. He knew them all and knew where they lived. The Scandinavians were scattered, he said, and the Germans, too. Some of the Irish were scattered and some bunched.

Yes, most of the children went to high school, he said, and some to the Roman Catholic College.

He was holding a leaflet in his hand and I ventured to ask, "From the union?"

"Yes, I guess so," he answered and showed it to me.

It bore the heading, "Produce to Attack! Smash Hitler in 1942!" and under were the words, "We must do everything to take the offensive for victory."

I went from the stockyard bridge over to the most jumbled part of the "South Side" and wandered for a long time among Lithuanians, Rumanians, Ukrainians, Croatians, Serbs. Men were mowing lawns. Women were visiting on cool porches. Neat little churches marked each settlement and their bells all mingle on Sundays. Most of the householders with whom I chatted said they were home owners.

The first daring land grabbers, who in 1854 gobbled choice property on the site which became Omaha, didn't plan all that; neither did the butchers who came later. America made Omaha, truly and beautifully a land of the free. Now all those brothers and sisters of ours, whose names we can hardly pronounce, are so moved by their personal liberation that they resolutely take their places in the front lines of battle and of production to fight for world liberation.

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